

Public Libraries

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*Standardization in Library Service

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The subject of standardization and certification presents the two-fold object of improving library service by raising officially recognized standards so that the small town or village library should not be the victim of mistaken charity, of nepotism or of politics, and also that of giving official recognition and standing to the individual worker on the grounds of education, training and library experience.

One factor in the existing situation, however, the A. L. A. committee did not consider—the actual schemes of service that have been worked out by librarians in the organization of their staffs. Have these a bearing on the subject as a whole?

By scheme of library service is meant a plan by which the employees of the library are divided into definitely recognized grades, usually according to kind of work done, with salaries based on grade, and with a definite scheme of promotion from grade to grade. Such schemes have come into being as library staffs have grown too large for the head to know sufficiently well the individual members of his staff, the value of the work done by each, to be sure that strict justice is accorded the employee on the one hand and to insure the best service for the library on the other hand.

History

The whole thing is so new, however, that there is practically no literature on the subject.

*Address before A. L. A. at Detroit, June, 1922.

Cannon's Bibliography of library economy, 1876-1909, contains no heading for graded library service, the nearest thing to it being "staff management;" under this there are only 11 items and only one of these, that by Dr Hill upon the Brooklyn Public Library scheme of service, is on the subject in hand.

Moody's Index to library reports, published in 1913, sheds a little more light on the beginning of graded library service. The first record of a system of grading appears in the 1893-94 report of the Los Angeles public library. It is, however, only an arbitrary grouping into 9 classes "according to ability," with salaries ranging from \$10 to \$50 a month.

The first regularly graded service of which I can find record was adopted by the Boston public library in 1895, when Herbert Putnam was librarian. According to this the staff (librarian, assistant librarian, and heads of departments being excepted) was divided into five grades according to education, with some allowance added for experience in the library.

Promotion from grade to grade was to be based on certificate of study or examination.

The New York free circulating library, A. E. Bostwick, librarian, was the next to report the establishment of graded service, the designation of the grade by letters being taken from the Boston scheme. This is described fully in an article by Mr Bostwick, *Library Journal*, 1912, 37:300.

The Cleveland public library printed a system of grades in its report for 1899-1900, according to which the regular assistants were included in three grades of five years each, together with some special non-graded positions—librarian, vice-librarian, and heads of departments—with salaries fixed by the board, the salary of branch librarians depending on size of branch and ability of incumbent. Promotion was annual and automatic (\$2.50 a month) from first grade, first year, \$35 to third grade, fifth year, \$65. The library printed this classification for four years; it then disappears from the annual reports.

The Brooklyn Public Library graded service was established in 1902, and in 1904 an account of it was published in the *Library Journal*—the first scheme of the sort to be thus given publicity. Of it the *Library Journal* said, editorially: "The 'scheme of library service,' or civil service plan, adopted by the Brooklyn public library is printed in full in this issue as a model or suggestion for other large libraries employing a considerable staff. The Brooklyn public library, while supported by the city, is a separate corporation, not subject to municipal civil service and therefore free to establish a graded service based on examination and competition and free from influence." This consisted of a non-graded and a graded service, the former including the head librarian, superintendents, clerical force, janitors, etc., the latter including all those employees for whom special training in library work is required, except such as are specifically included in the non-graded service. There were four grades:

- 1 Branch librarians, assistant to superintendent of the catalog department, and expert catalogers.
- 2 Senior assistants, general branch work; children's librarians; in catalog and other departments.
- 3 Junior assistants, general branch work; assistant children's librarians; in catalog and other departments.
- 4 Apprentices.

The plan provided in detail for promotion from grade to grade based on examination and on the candidate's previous record.

This was by far the most carefully worked out plan yet put forth, and it had much influence on the plans of other libraries.

Moody contains references to only 9 libraries whose reports made any reference to grading, and with that date all available reference to the subject ceases, the last printed article being Dr Bostwick's on Efficiency records in 1913.

So in order to find out the present practice in libraries, I sent out a questionnaire to 36 of the larger libraries. Twenty-nine of these responded.

To the first question, "Have you a definite scheme of service?" the answers show that 22 have and 7 have not classified schemes (two said they had but failed to prove it by documents sent). All but 2 of the 7 are probably small enough so the librarian can readily judge of the value of the assistant by observation and personal interview. These schemes were constructed on a civil service basis with examinations for admission and promotion in 14 cases; in half of these the library controlled the service, 6 of the others being under municipal and one under state civil service.

In the majority of the schemes there are both graded and ungraded positions. In those cases where the library itself determines its own civil service the higher positions—librarian, assistant librarian, and heads of departments—are usually exempted from the graded service, as well as such positions at the other end of the scale, as janitor, book binder, truck driver, etc., wherein special ability, experience, and aptitudes are required that can be determined better by other means than by examinations. Under municipal civil service, however, there is generally no exempted class.

With the enormous expansion of the work of individual libraries, involving as it does, many processes, slipping and shelving books, embossing, plating and pasting, mending and repair, typing, addressing envelopes, mimeographing, that not only do not require library training for their performance but that in many cases, as typing and stenography, require special training of quite a different kind,

it has come to be recognized of late years that a new cleavage exists and a new non-professional class of service is necessary, requiring different types of mentality, different cultural standards with separate opportunities of promotion along different lines. This has led in many libraries to the organization of professional, clerical and manual services. Fifteen of the libraries reporting make a more or less clear distinction between these three. Cleveland reports that it is difficult to make any very clear distinction between clerical and professional services, especially in order and catalog departments and in the desk and record work of the main library. Much of the clerical work is done by members of the staff of student and apprentice grade, and frequently serves as a preliminary to promotion to the junior assistant grade.

Chicago reports that it is not easy to make such distinction under civil service law, but that they are attempting to do so by describing each position rather than merely each grade. One other library makes no such distinction during the first two years of service but separates assistants after the second year.

Four libraries report that they make no such distinction, and a fifth states that they have not found a satisfactory way of so doing.

When we get down to the actual plan of grading, we find very great variation, so great that comparison becomes very difficult; the terminology, the number of grades, the requirements for the several grades all differ to a bewildering degree. Seattle, for example, had just two grades—professional and non-professional, but a new scheme was reported to be in progress. Four libraries have three grades; in two of these, Des Moines and Springfield, branch librarians and heads of departments comprise the highest grades, while in Trenton only department heads are in the highest grade, senior assistants and junior or general assistants making up the other two grades. In Providence, the three grades (in each of which an assistant apparently stays three years) are all below

the department head or branch librarian level.

The New York public library puts department heads into the non-graded service and divides the rest of the professional service into four grades:

- 1 Junior assistant.
- 2 Library assistant, assistant cataloger, assistant children's librarian.
- 3 Branch librarian of minor branch, assistant branch librarian, cataloger, children's librarian, assistant branch reference librarian, and foreign assistant.
- 4 Branch librarian, assistant supervisor of work with children.

Its clerical service consists of three grades, C1, junior clerk; C2, assistant clerk; and C3, clerk. The qualifications, duties and status of the New York service are more carefully worked out and stated than in any other scheme I have seen, but it is of course too elaborate for a smaller staff. It resembles in many points the Brooklyn scheme of 1904, and the schemes of the two libraries have been made practically uniform.

Five libraries, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Rochester, have five grades, in four of them, heads of departments (some of them distinguish between *divisions* and *departments*, in others the terms are used interchangeably) constitute the highest grade, outranking branch librarians. In Philadelphia branch librarians are the highest in graded rank, while heads of departments are non-graded positions.

Four libraries, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Toledo, Indianapolis, have six grades, each with department heads in the highest grade (in St. Louis, branch librarians rank with them, below them in the others). St. Louis varies from the others also in having two kinds of professional grades, regular grades and special grades, each with three divisions.

Indianapolis has five regular grades:

- 1 Library attendant.
- 2 Junior assistant.
- 3 Senior assistant.
- 4 Heads of minor departments and first assistants in major departments.
- 5 Heads of major departments.

It has in addition a special grade, branch librarians, who may be recruited

from grades 2 or 3, receiving \$20 a month more than their regular grade rating. This puts them in a class by themselves, with more salary than those in grades 2 and 3, but they are not held up to the educational standards of grades 4 and 5.

Milwaukee and Minneapolis divide their service into 7 grades, heads of departments in Milwaukee falling into three different grades. Minneapolis has ostensibly only 4 grades but they are sub-divided by letter, grade 1A being heads of departments, grade 1B, heads of large branches, etc., so it is in effect a 7 grade system. Detroit has 8 grades divided into 2 classes, and St. Paul boasts of 11 grades, in which owing, I suppose, to Municipal civil service regulations, clerks and typists are placed among, and in many cases ahead, of professional workers.

You may gather from the foregoing that the situation is considerably mixed and that any comparison of requirements, duties and salaries in corresponding grades of different libraries is almost impossible. Graded service seems to be in about the same condition of chaos that library statistics were 15 years ago before the A. L. A. committee on administration began their work of standardization, and before any inter-library certification scheme can become effective there must be some preliminary effort toward systematizing library service.

Difficult as comparison is, it is still possible to compare the systems on certain points.

a) Where branch librarians stand with respect to heads of departments.

Ten libraries, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Louisville, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New York public library, St. Paul, Toledo, rank heads of departments before branch librarians; some, indeed, have two grades, chiefs of departments and chiefs of divisions, both of which outrank branch librarians. Five other libraries, smaller for the most part, give them the same grade, Des Moines, Rochester, St. Louis,

Springfield, and Trenton, and in Cincinnati and Providence neither department heads nor branch librarians are in the graded service at all.

b) Children's librarians.

Three libraries, Detroit, St. Louis and Toledo, have a separate grade for children's librarians, recognizing them as specialists; four libraries specify children's librarians as included in certain grades, but the majority, while their practice is doubtless to include them in the regular grades, do not make separate mention of them in their scheme of service.

c) Catalogers.

Their position is much the same as children's librarians. They are specifically mentioned in four service schemes, but only one library, the St. Louis, has a special grade for catalogers.

The great difference in usage and in nomenclature makes it difficult to compare salaries for corresponding grades since the grades do not correspond, assistants with no previous library training being accepted into the professional graded service in some libraries, while in others they are placed in a sub-professional or ungraded class, so the beginning salary ranges from \$500 paid a first-grade assistant (in one Middle West library) who has less than a high school certificate and is without any training, to \$1500 paid a junior assistant on completing the library's apprentice course in another mid-western library. These same libraries pay \$10 a month and \$1020 a year, respectively, to apprentices while in training.

The general average of beginning salaries (in 12 libraries sufficiently alike to be comparable) is \$909, the average of the minimum of the next grade is \$1154 with a range of from \$800 to \$1500. The average maximum of the second grade is \$1455, with a range of from \$1200 to \$2000. The average minimum salary of branch librarians is \$1583, the average maximum \$2069 with ranges of minimum, \$1400-\$2000 and maximum, \$1680-

\$3300. Departments are not comparable for they are ungraded in some libraries, split up into several grades in others, and so variously combined (reference and cataloging in one library, technology and art split off from reference in some, united with it in others), that it is almost impossible to compare the payment for the same kind of work, i.e., head cataloger, head of reference department, in different libraries. In general, however, as has been seen, department heads outrank branch librarians, especially where they exercise supervisory power over special kinds of work, as children's work, throughout the branches of a system. The salary range for department heads is from \$1500-\$4000, depending on the size of the department or extent of supervision. Where they are ungraded the salary is often not given.

The answers to the next question, "On what basis and by whom determined is a) admission to staff; b) advance in salary within grade; c) promotion from grade to grade," show considerable variation, as might be expected.

a) Admission to the staff is determined by non-library civil service examination in four cases, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Trenton; four other libraries admit graduates of their own training class without examination. In 12 libraries appointments are made by the librarian or by the library board on recommendation of the librarian, and only in one library reporting is admission by an examination for applicants set by the library.

b) Increase in salary within the grades is automatic in 9 libraries, being a mere matter of time unless record is bad. It is based on efficiency in four cases, formally in one, and informally in three, and is based on recommendation of the librarian, usually in consultation with head of department or branch librarian in 11 cases, efficiency doubtless being the basis tho not so stated.

c) Promotion from grade to grade. Promotion examinations are held in 7 libraries (Municipal civil service examinations in one case), efficiency rating or service records being also an element in three or four of these. It is automatic, depending on efficiency records in Chicago and Providence. In two cases it is automatic with rise in salary, and in five cases it depends entirely upon the recommendation of the librarian, more or less based on recommendations of the department heads. In one or two cases promotion is automatic in the lower grades but dependent on special action in the higher grades. A few reports say vaguely "determined" by quality of work and length of service" but do not state how "quality of work" is ascertained. The tendency seems to be toward examinations plus efficiency record in the larger libraries.

That brings us to the next point—efficiency rating. It is obvious that written examinations alone are not an adequate basis for promotion, and in a large staff the chief cannot depend on irregular and impermanent verbal reports from branch librarians or heads of departments with any assurance. Such reports should be carefully considered, uniformly recorded, and systematically revised. They then form a sound basis for a merit system.

The first printed record of the establishment of efficiency records is contained in an article by Dr Bostwick in the *Library Journal*, 38:131-33. Dr Bostwick announced to his staff that he proposed establishing such records and then appointed a staff committee to draft a form of report. The whole matter was discussed with and by the staff for nearly a year, conferences held for the presentation of objections, and by the time the plan was finally adopted the staff was ready to coöperate in its successful operation. This was the only report on efficiency records I could find in print, but in answer to the question, "Is efficiency rating part of the scheme," ten libraries, Brooklyn public library, Chicago,

Cleveland, Detroit, Providence, Indianapolis, Jersey City, New York public library, Portland, St. Louis and Seattle, answer yes, while 17 say no. Of the latter, two, St. Paul and Los Angeles, say they have tried and abandoned the plan, while two mean or want to try it.

All of those who keep service or efficiency records are large libraries, except Providence and Seattle.

In seven of the libraries efficiency records are made, reported on or revised annually in seven of the nine libraries; twice a year in Providence, and there is also a quarterly supplemental report in Cleveland.

To the value of efficiency records to the assistants themselves I had a striking testimony when this paper was read before the New York Public Library school last winter.

A student told me afterward that she had worked in a library where efficiency records were kept, the staff having access to their own records. She went from there to a library where none was kept, and she said she felt very uncertain about her work, as she no longer knew how it was regarded.

Many of the qualities stressed are those that are common to clerical or routine workers anywhere—accuracy, health, appearance, punctuality—these we have a right to expect of clerks, stenographers, and pages. I was greatly surprised to find so few libraries asking for a record of their assistants' knowledge of books, appreciation of literature, breadth of interest, and knowledge of languages. Of course we need accuracy, promptness, courtesy in library assistants, but I hope in the future, librarians will stress at least equally those qualities and attainments that pertain especially to librarian-

ship, the amount and character of the reading done by their assistants, their appreciation of literature, their breadth of interests, their spirit of service, their enthusiasm and their professional interest. When these things are prized in assistants, at least as much as accuracy and punctuality, it is possible that librarianship may be generally accorded the professional rank that we now claim for ourselves.

Now as to the bearing of all this on the general subject of standardization and certification. From apparently incidental, the connection has come to me that this is fundamental to that second aim of certification, the giving of official recognition to individual attainments. Here we have, it seems to me, at least the raw materials for a system of certification. If the larger libraries throughout the country could be grouped into classes by size of staff, or by volume of work, and those in the same class would adopt a uniform system of grading as the New York and Brooklyn public libraries have done, these grades would mean something very definite. Today, a Grade I worker may be in one library a branch librarian, in another a junior assistant. Where each grade implies certain qualifications of education, training and experience, in every library in a given class, the worker in each grade will have a recognized status. It will then be possible to estimate the efficiency of the individual library by the number of workers of each grade required to do a certain volume of work.

Much hard work will have to be done before such standardization is possible, but if it is recognized as desirable that such systematization should be brought about, it can be done.

In the Letter Box

For Distribution

The Jones Library, Incorporated, Amherst, Massachusetts, has a limited number of the following title which will be distributed to libraries making early application:

Samuel Minot Jones, the Story of an Amherst Boy, by Doctor Charles S. Walker. Amherst, Mass., 1922.

CHARLES R. GREEN,
Librarian.

The Michigan Hospital School, Inc., of Farmington, Mich., desires to supply free a certain number of subscriptions to leading libraries over the country to the *Hospital School Journal*, provided these libraries will agree to preserve the copies for permanent reference of persons interested in the subject of the handicapped, especially crippled children.

International Language and Libraries

The third Assembly of the League of Nations, at Geneva, in September last, gave consideration to the problem of an international auxiliary language and referred the whole question to the committee on Intellectual Co-operation for investigation. That committee includes, as members, Madame Curie, Bergson, Einstein and Gilbert Murray. It is possible that it may be found desirable to appoint a sub-committee of specialists to go to the root of the matter and make recommendations. In any event, this means a strictly impartial and scientific study of the subject in detail.

An article entitled "A Synthetic language for International use," in English and Ido, by the present writer, was published in *The Monist*, (Chicago) for October. Reprints are available for distribution to those interested.

The problem may be approached in two entirely different ways. We may start from the premise of "culture" and arrive at some form of Latin with many grammatical complications, irregularities and exceptions, with consequent demands upon the memory. Or we may start from a practical linguistic premise of "mechanism" and proceed with a reg-

ular and logical system to a synthetic result easily understandable, and equally easy to read or to write.

An international language, scientifically constructed but at the same time simple, would have great possibilities for librarians, investigators and students throughout the world.

Further information furnished on request.
EUGENE F. MCPIKE,

4450 Woodlawn Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.
Nov. 14, 1922.

Lytton

Edward George Earle Lytton, first Lytton Bulwer—

What were they thinking of, calling you that?

Had I been listening, there at your christening,

I would have conjured them, "Think of the cat."

They were all arguing, "He will not shame us,

Give him the names on the whole family tree."

Had they but thought of you, learned and famous,

Maybe they might have had pity on me.

Invert the surname, and follow with forenames,

This is the rule of the catalog drawer;
Enter the first name, then enter some more names,

How many surnames, and how many fore?
Edward George Earle,—And then how many more?

Great genealogists! Aid I implore!

Edward George Earle Lytton, first Lytton Bulwer—

What were they thinking of, calling you that?

Oh! at your christening, had I been listening.

I should have conjured them, "Think of the cat!"

L. M. D

A Fine Librarian

Dear Editor: Miss Florence Wilson of the League of Nations, Geneva, now in America is a librarian to be honored. She is both delightful and efficient. Why are these qualities so seldom found together?

MARY McDOWELL.

Monthly—Except August
and September.

Public Libraries

M. E. Ahern, Editor

6 No. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

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When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent two weeks before the change is to take effect.

If a subscriber wishes his copy of the magazine discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

Copies failing to reach subscribers, through loss in the mails, will be duplicated without charge if request to do so is received within 30 days after publication. Later than that duplicate copies can be supplied only at market prices.

Contributions for current numbers of *PUBLIC LIBRARIES* should be in hand by the fifteenth of the month previous to the appearance of the magazine. Advertisements for which proof is not required can be accepted as late as the twenty-second of the previous month.

Regional Meetings

THE formation of regional organizations is on. Three were formed in the last month, which practically cover the territory south of the Ohio river to the east and south from Colorado to the west. Louisiana took representation in two.

It remains to be seen what will be the outcome of all this organization. It has worked well for the initial meetings. There was undeniably a vigorous interest displayed in the work of organization, and if this interest is carried back to the work itself of the individual library service in the various localities of the organizers, then to doubt the value and expediency of such joining of interest would be futile and unwarranted.

In the hour and work of organization, strong assertions of loyalty to A. L. A. interests were uttered over and over again. If the deed follows the assertion, well and good.

Perhaps more than one source of helpfulness for large problems of wide interest is a good thing. One may hope that the layman may not become confused in following the doctors. Supposing the latter should disagree?

No one can question the pleasure that occurs and the profit also perhaps, from occasional meetings of those who are engaged or interested in similar pursuits in a body that is not entirely local and that still is not so large as to be a perfect vortex of humanity (witness Detroit meeting). But invitation gives a flavor to such a meeting that duty does not bring.

At any rate, the reports of all the meetings show a decided spread in interest as was said before, and only the working out of these proposed plans and purposes will offer reliable ground for a just judgment of the multiplication of organizations undertaken.

Library Meetings

Were one unfamiliar with librarians and library reports to be given the minutes of our various state and district conventions, he would probably get the

impression that librarians spent most of their conference time at luncheons and teas, interspersed with automobile drives and concerts.

Perhaps it is as well that library periodicals print only a résumé of these conference meetings, for while any librarian knows that conference constitutes the sole vacation of many of the profession, it would be beyond the conception of the average business man that anybody should stick quite so close to his work. Moreover, it most certainly would be beyond the possibility of his comprehension that at these social affairs, little groups of librarians get off into corners to thresh out such enlivening topics as the latest catalog rules and

how to supply books for little boys of 14 who do not like to read.

That the pages of the convention reports are drenched with tea and much given to song is, perhaps, better kept hidden in the minutes of proceedings. Leave of absence to attend conventions might be less easily obtained if public reports heralded in cold type the dine, dance and drink events to those who do not realize that one of the greatest faults of librarians, is not too much frivolling, but too much carrying of their work with them, even to social functions. R. B. S.

School Libraries

THREE is perhaps more discussion of library service under the title of school libraries than of any other phase of it, and there seems to be in some minds a mistiness of just what is meant by the term. One may say without contradiction that "school libraries" means just what it says—libraries in and for the schools. Whether anyone else may use the books so designated is a local question which need not be brought into a general discussion.

School authorities have been slow to catch the idea back of the term "school libraries," but gradually led by a few teachers intelligent in the use of books other than text-books, and pushed sometimes by zealous librarians, the schools in many quarters are coming to see that school libraries, that is books in and for the use of the school, are as necessary part of the school equipment as is any other material used in the process of education, much more necessary than some of the experimental material for which goodly sums are sometimes spent.

The point at which difference of opinion grows sharp is in regard to the

extent of library service given by the school. Where a community can afford to have library service in the schools, and at the same time make provision for that part of its people not enrolled in the school, so much the better. But if such an arrangement absorbs too great a part of the funds that may be properly applied for library service and only one library is the just apportionment for the community, then the claim for general public library service beyond any question has the prior right. But because, perhaps, the school makes the greatest demand on the resources of the library as a general rule, in nowise ought it to be made custodian of the library service of the community. That such a plan works without friction sometimes is not sufficient reason for general commendation. Schools teach chemistry, civil government, hygiene, sanitation but when service in these particulars is needed by the people, the matter is not placed in the hands of the school but is given to experts with suitable provision for carrying on the work as it develops among the people.

Superintendent Churchill of Oregon said years ago that any school having sufficient pupils to need 10 teachers, should have one of the 10 a trained librarian to get the best results from the teaching of the other nine. This is sound doctrine and the school, the library and the community that follow its teaching will receive the greatest benefit in the use of books.

A committee of the A. L. A. is promulgating the idea of professional supervision of school library service, and the Illinois library association endorsed the idea at its recent meeting in Chicago. Direction in the use of books is a good thing, a necessary thing for the majority

of children of reading age, and therefore when any school is too small to have good library service for its classes, it is far better that it should make a payment into the public library budget that will make it possible for that library with a trained librarian to choose, organize and care for the books needed by the school, than to lose part of the power of library service in attempting to carry it on by untrained, often weary teachers who are seldom prepared for such work.

Library service for the schools from the public library, but never or seldom, library service for the public from the school library!

Miss May Massee Goes to New York

May Massee has been editor of *The Booklist* since August, 1913, coming to A. L. A. headquarters from Buffalo public library. She brought to *The Booklist* a varied experience of work in the Whitewater Normal School library, reference work in Armour Institute of technology, organizing small libraries, and directing the children's room and the open-shelf room in the Buffalo public library. That library has long been famous for its book selection under the direction of Mrs Theresa West Elmendorf, the editor of selection for the first A. L. A. catalog.

In the Buffalo public library the very large purchase of new titles is circulated for a number of months from the open-shelf room. The circulation record on each book card is an infallible index of public interest in the book. As Miss Massee had charge of this collection and made the selection from it for the much smaller number of books to be added to the permanent open shelf collection, she had had the inestimable advantage of handling practically all the general books published and of choosing from them the books for a small library, with the readers' own verdict to check and train her judgment.

As for a number of years she had checked the "Tentative list" of *The Booklist* and often sent it library notes, she was familiar with *The Booklist* procedure and it was but a step from the informal choice of books for the children's and open-shelf departments in one public library to the more formal registration of the librarians' choice and description of books in *The Booklist*.

Since 1913, *The Booklist* has grown from an edition of 3600, fully half of which were given away, to its present edition of 5600, in which every subscription is paid for on the individual basis of \$2 a year.

New features which have been added are: a class grouping which makes checking easier—an author index and, in 1922, a subject index each month—a larger page, which means more entries on a page, easier checking and more popular appeal—the shortening of the name to a distinctive title, *The Booklist*, known throughout the book world as the place to find the library opinion of good books—the printing in each month's preface pages of a suggested small library list, a high school library list and, in contemplation, a grade school library list to continue and keep up to date the Graded list of books for schools recently pub-

lished by the American Library Association—the occasional printing of individual lists of technical books, pamphlet material, French and Italian books—the printing each year of *The Booklist* books, a selection made by librarians as they survey the whole field of publications for the year.

The number of books received has about doubled, altho the number of entries in *The Booklist* has only increased about 20 per cent, as the limits of the average library purse must always be considered.

The most important duties of the editor are, of course, the gathering and sifting of evidence for and against books published, the choice of the books and clear statements of just what they are and what place they may hold in the library collection. The work of the editor centers in *The Booklist* office with the books, but from that central point the editor's work weaves like a shuttle from book makers, authors and publishers, back to the books, out again to libraries, schools, colleges, large groups, small groups and individuals of all ages and types—and back to the books—always from the books to the people and from the people back to the books, only so can the human tone be kept in *The Booklist*, only so can the editor be constantly renewed in the faith in books and people that makes *The Booklist*. Only so can the editor keep individual judgment in its proper small place with respect to the whole and keep *The Booklist* the expression of library book opinion, the work not of any one or any small group but of literally hundreds of people each year.

And everyone who has known of Miss Massee's perhaps too deep devotion to her work will say that she has kept the faith in the service of books undimmed and shining straight to the farthest point that *The Booklist* has reached. The library and book people of Chicago as well as a circle of devoted friends feel a deep regret at parting with Miss Massee and send with her to her new home the fullest measure of kindly thought. May New York appreciate her coming.

His Worship, The Mayor, Mr Cedric Chivers

The many friends of Mr Cedric Chivers who have welcomed him so often to library meetings in his visits to America, will be delighted to learn of the signal honor which has been conferred upon him in his selection to be mayor of Bath, England. The appointment gives great pleasure to his fellow citizens as witness the public acclaim in the press of Bath.

Mr Chivers is a native of Bath and has been active in the affairs of the city all his life. The list of his contributions to the betterment of his native place and his interest in the welfare of its citizenry make a very distinguished showing. His services during the war have been highly commended.

He has served the longest of any councillor in the Assembly of Bath, from 1896 to the present, with only three years' absence. He was raised to the seat of alderman in 1914, serving as magistrate.

It is to be remembered that the office of mayor in Great Britain seeks the man and not the man, the office. It is an honor of the highest distinction and it is not carelessly and almost never unworthily bestowed; always it is bestowed by the aldermen as a sign of confidence.

Our American mayoralty would be tremendously improved by adopting the plan of reward of merit for holding that office.

Mr Chivers has been a member of the A. L. A. (2862) for many years and has appeared on its program several times, while his courteous manner and genial kindness have won him hosts of friends.

Mr Chivers has been at the head of the celebrated Chivers Bindery in Brooklyn for 20 years and is probably more widely known today for decorative binding than any other living binder. His bindery at Portway, Bath, has long been celebrated not only for its artistic work but also for the ideal surroundings and conditions it possesses.

It is to be hoped that the increased demands on his time will not prevent Mr Chivers from making his usual visits to America, both above and below the imaginary line in the waterways.

A. L. A. Notes

The usual Midwinter meetings of the A. L. A. will be held in Chicago, December 28-30. Hotel Sherman has been chosen for headquarters.

The Council will hold three sessions. At the first, on December 29, there will be a report of the Committee on Constitution and by-laws and it is expected that the Council will make recommendations to the association. At this session, there also will be miscellaneous business.

At the second session on December 30, Dr M. L. Raney, for the Bookbuying committee, and J. I. Wyer, for the Federal and state relations committee, are being asked to report on the copyright situation. This will be followed by a discussion of Standardization of library service by the Committee on standardization. The afternoon session will be devoted to two topics, Certification and Salaries.

For a day or two preceding the council meetings, some of the special committees will hold their sessions.

The following bodies have arranged for conferences: The Council, Executive board, Editorial committee, Committee on education, League of library commissions, University librarians, College librarians, Normal school librarians and librarians in charge of large public libraries.

A. L. A. Conference, 1923

The Executive board of the A. L. A. voted that the next Annual conference of the American Library Association be held in Hot Springs, Arkansas, the last week in April, 1923, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made by the president and secretary with the hotels in Hot Springs.

The Libraries and the Book Publishers

The plan of the A.L.A. committee on bookbinding for presenting to publishers the needs of the libraries regarding physical make-up of books, which was outlined in the library periodicals for last June, has resulted in the preparation of

critical notes on more than 200 books which are lacking in one way or another in the qualifications necessary for reasonable library service, and representing about 45 publishers.

Two copies of the critical notes for each of the more than 200 titles (which are typed on *p* slips and in triplicate) have been sent to Mr Melcher, secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers, who forwards one copy to the publisher interested, if a member of the association, and files the second copy in his office. The third copy is kept on file by the chairman of the Bookbinding committee. Notes on other books are in preparation, and will be sent in to Mr Melcher each month for distribution to the publishers concerned.

Letters requesting publicity of the purpose and progress of the A.L.A. committee's plan were sent to the presidents of a dozen or more state library associations meeting during October and November. Several responses have been received indicating a lively interest in the appeal to the publishers for better bookmaking.

Librarians are invited to coöperate in this work by contributing comments relating to weak points or faulty make-up in any books coming under their observation.

MARY E. WHEELOCK, Chairman,
A.L.A. committee on bookbinding.

A Reasonable Attitude

Dr M. L. Raney and H. H. B. Meyer of the A. L. A. bookbuying committee represented the A. L. A. at a hearing before Col Edward Clifford, assistant secretary of the treasury, October 27, following an earlier conference of Senator Townsend and Dr Raney with Secretary Mellon, who ordered the hearing.

The result was a statement by Col Clifford in agreement with Secretary Mellon's earlier expression, that the merit of the libraries' claim as presented, was proven, and that he would give the required relief if he could do so within the limits of the law. To that end he said that he and his staff would make study,

and asked that Dr Raney attempt the draft of a circular to port officials which he might find it possible to sign and distribute. Such draft has been now submitted and Col Clifford has arranged a final conference in which it is hoped Senator Townsend will participate. If this conference prove futile, Senator Townsend has promised an effort to remedy the situation by a bill in Congress.

Completing Files of Foreign Periodicals

A report of the A. L. A. committee on completing files of foreign periodicals states that during the past summer, when Mr Gerould of the committee was in Berlin, he had a conference with Dr Juergens of the *Notgemeinschaft fuer Deutsche Wissenschaften*. Dr Juergens stated that he had been able to secure and to forward to American librarians a considerable number of periodicals represented on the list of desiderata which had been sent to him in the summer of 1921, and that he expected to be able to supply a number of others. He expressed his appreciation for the service already rendered by the committee to the German libraries and requested that, if possible they be given still further assistance.

Dr Juergens will send to the committee a list of such periodicals as he has been able to collect, supplementing those already sent, and he is to furnish also a revised list of their desiderata. The committee recommends the following:

That American libraries which have files of German periodicals from which volumes and single numbers dating within the war period are lacking, should at once compile accurate lists of their desiderata and should forward these lists to Otto Harrassowitz in Leipsic, who has agreed to undertake the very difficult task of supplying the missing numbers.

An arrangement has been effected between this firm and the *Notgemeinschaft* so that any further numbers which that organization is able to find will be turned over to Harrassowitz and used to fill the orders coming to them from American libraries.

Wherever possible, in cases where a sufficient number of copies of desired numbers cannot be secured, arrangements will be

made for reprinting, pro-rating the cost with that of the originals, so that the price will be uniform.

Mr Gerould's investigation during the summer has convinced him that there exists in the hands of the various dealers a considerable body of German periodicals for the war period, but, that as so many of these are unlisted by the dealers holding them, it will not be an easy matter for Harrassowitz to purchase the numbers which we need. We cannot expect him to undertake this task for us without adequate remuneration, but we feel confident that the figure will be kept as low as possible.

It is impossible to stress too strongly the very serious situation which is confronting the German university and scientific libraries. Their resources, reckoned in marks, have increased in only a very small ratio. They have been obliged to cut their expenses at every possible point, and it is with the greatest difficulty that they are able to keep in operation.

The exchange rate on the mark being what it is, the purchase of foreign books with their own funds is absolutely out of the question. The world of scholarship cannot afford to allow these libraries to go without assistance. We ourselves will be the losers if some means is not found of placing at the disposal of German scholarship the results of our own work. Respectfully submitted,

JAMES THAYER GEROULD

WILLARD AUSTIN

H. M. LYDENBERG, Chairman

November 1, 1922.

The Bibliographical society of America which frequently meets in Chicago at the time of the Mid-winter meetings will meet this year in New Haven, Connecticut, December 29.

A new illustrated booklet on Roanoke, Virginia, has been prepared and issued by the Association of Commerce of that city. This booklet will be sent free to every library in the country that would care to have it.

Cataloging Incunabula

"Tentative rules for the cataloging of Incunabula," proposed by the A. L. A. committee on cataloging, are in print. The committee, of which Wm. W. Bishop of the University of Michigan, is chairman, invites correspondence with reference to these rules.

A copy of the rules has been sent to the Committee on cataloging of the Library Association (English). If the two committees can reach a complete agreement by spring, the rules should form a part of the report of the Committee on cataloging for the next conference of the A. L. A.

Tentative rules for cataloging incunabula, proposed by the A. L. A. Committee on Cataloging.

1. Entries for incunabula which have already been adequately described in a catalog or bibliography are to contain the following items:

1) Statement, consisting of author's name, conventional title, and imprint.

2) Collation, consisting of pagination, signatures, folding symbol and size in centimeters.

3) Additional authors, editor, translator.

4) Notes on scope, contents, etc.

5) References to bibliographies giving full description.

6) Notes on copy: former owners, binding, marginal ms. notes, rubrication, details about incompleteness, etc.

Notes

1) *Statement*: If a book is known by a conventional title, altho this title is not used exactly in the edition in hand, the conventional title is to be used in the heading; in the imprint, use the form of the name of the place as in the book; give as a rule the name of the printer (publisher) in the form adopted by the British Museum, and the date in Arabic numerals: if a book is not dated, give a conjectural date, as near as possible, and always month and day, if known or conjectured; explain all conjectures in a note; use brackets in the statement only for enclosing information

as to imprint supplied from source other than the book.

2) *Collation*: If a book is unpage, give the foliation rather than the pagination, mentioning incompleteness, viz.: 320 leaves (leaf 20 wanting); when many leaves are wanting give exact number of leaves; 320 leaves (incomplete); in the latter case mention in note (no. 6) the missing leaves.

3) Give additional authors, if not in contents note.

4) *Note on scope, contents, etc.*: Efforts should be made, by use of reference works, to state the full and real scope of the book in hand; contents should be given in preference to a note.

5) *References to bibliographies*: These should be given in the following order: The one giving the best and fullest description, then Hain (with Copinger and Reichling), British Museum, others.

In 4 the special typographical forms used should be reproduced. If any part quoted be in capital letters, use small capitals for contractions, etc. not lower case.

6) Significant variations from copies described, to be noted.

Examples*

Petrus Hispanus, d. 1277.

Thesaurus pauperum. [Florence, Bartolomeo di Libri, 1495?]

[94] leaves. a-z¹&². 4^o. Type 92 Qu.

No catchwords. 16½ em.

1^a Qui in comincia illibro chiamata
thesoro de poueri || compilato et facto
per maestro piero spano. [Woodcut.]

93^b ends: Finis.

94^b ends: alla quartana capitulo lxii a
carte lxxx.

Woodcut on 1^a shows a surgeon's shop.

Table of contents 93^b-94^b.

Perrins (Pollard) p. 93; Hain 8714;

Reichling v, p. 144; Proctor 6257.

Modern vellum.

Fol. e¹ and e² are bound between e³ and

e⁴.

Plinius Secundus, Caius, 23-79.

Historia naturalis. Venice, Nicolaus Jen-
sen, 1472.

[356] leaves. (leaf [20] blank, wanting.)

2^o. Type 113 Qu. Neither signatures

nor catchwords. 39½ em.

1^a CAVIS PLYNIUS MARCO SVO SALVTEM.

*Examples from the John Crerar library's cards.

3^a CAII PLYNII SECUNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBER I. || CAIVS PLYNIUS SECUNDVS NOVOCOMENSIS DOMITIANO || SVO SALTEM. PRAEFATIO.

21^a CAII PLINII SECUNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBER II. || AN FINITUS sit mundus: & an unus. ca. i.

355^a *Colophon:* CAII PLYNII SECUNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBER TRI- II CESIMI- SEPTIMI ET ULTIMI FINIS IMPRESSI VENETIIS || PER NICOLAVM IENSON GALLICUM. M. CCCC. LXXXI. || NICOLAO TRONO INCYLO VENETIARVM DVCE.

Iohannis andreae episcopi aleriensis ad pontificem || summum Paulum secundum uneteum epistola.

356^a ends: Instauratu aliquatulu sub romano potifice maximo Paulo secudo uneto.

The dedication of Johannes Andres [Bussi], bishop of Aleria, to Pope Paul II is copied from the edition of Sweynheym and Pannartz, Rome, 1470.

Contents—Cosmology. Geography. Anthropology. Zoology. Botany. Pharmacology and medicine. Mineralogy.

Morgan, II, 297; Hain-Copinger #13089; Proctor 4087; Yale 11.

Full leather from the 17th or 18 century.

Leaves 159, 170-209, 321-328, wanting, replaced by photographic negatives.

The Committee recommends that headings, etc. be quoted (as in the examples) in small capitals.

Books in Foreign Language

Ukrainian books

Librarians interested in books for the Ukrainian portions of their public will find valuable information in an article entitled "In an Ukrainian bookshop" in the September, 1922, *Bulletin of the Foreign Language Information Service* (Vol. 1, no. 6) which can be obtained free by addressing the organization at 119 West 41st St., New York. This article is the only thing in print in English on the subject of Ukrainian literature. The author is an Ukrainian, Nicholas Ceglinsky, manager of the Ukrainian Bureau of the Foreign Language Information Service, who generously offers his services to librarians who would like help or guidance in the selection of Ukrainian books.

New Slovak history

A history of the United States in the Slovak language has just been published

by the author, Joseph Hill, 301 Boggs-ton Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Such a text has long been needed, and Mr Hill's patriotism and enterprise will find much appreciation among librarians in communities where there are Slovak immigrants. The make-up of the book is good, the type clear, and the binding serviceable. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution are incorporated in the text, the Constitutional amendments to date being included. The list price of the book is \$1.50, but Mr Hill makes a special price to libraries, and will receive orders direct.

ELEANOR E. LEDBETTER, Chairman,
A.L.A. committee.

Trustees of Paris Library

Trustees of the American library in Paris, appointed by the Executive board of the A. L. A. for the term of one year from the date of the annual meeting in 1922, are as follows: Walter V. R. Berry, Charles Cestre, L. V. Benet, Charles L. Seeger, and William Morton Fullerton.

Pensions for Librarians in New York State

The 1921 report to the Trustees section of the A. L. A. on the subject of retirement systems pointed out that in a number of states, including New York, the state librarians come under pension laws as employes of the state. This year the New York law was so amended as to extend the system to all county and city employes. It forbids the creation of any other new retirement system by any county or city. It is a state system managed by the State comptroller and under supervision of the State insurance department.

Before it becomes effective in a county, it is necessary for the county supervisors to approve it. In the case of a city it must be approved by the common council and the board of estimate.

Each member contributes a certain percentage of his salary, which is deducted on the monthly pay-roll and forwarded to the State comptroller. This

percentage varies, according to age and occupation, from three to eight per cent, usually about six. These contributions, together with those made by the city, the county and the state, constitute the retirement fund.

The system provides for regular service retirement, disability retirement and discontinued service retirement. Service retirement is optional at age of 60 and compulsory at 70. The allowance under service retirement consists of a pension and annuity which, together, provide a total of one-seventieth of the final average salary (average for the last five years) multiplied by the number of years of service rendered as a member of the system. This amounts to one-half of the final salary for the employe who serves 35 years.

Disability retirement is provided for employes mentally or physically incapacitated for duty after 15 years of service. The allowance under these conditions is somewhat smaller but not less than 25 per cent of the final salary.

The discontinued service provision is for those whose position is abolished or who are otherwise thrown out of service thru no fault of their own after 20 years of service. They may receive an allowance equal to the then present value of a retirement allowance beginning at age of sixty.

An important feature is the return of contributions when an employe withdraws from service before attaining retirement conditions. His accumulated contributions with 4 per cent compound interest are payable on demand. Provision is also made for his return to service.

Membership in the system is optional with all employes in the service, June 30, 1922. With all later appointees, it is compulsory. It is hoped that the system will go into effect before the middle of next year. Further information may be obtained from the State comptroller at Albany.

WILLIAM F. YUST, librarian.
Public library, Rochester, N. Y.

A Real Contribution to Library Service

Seldom does a library get so direct proof of its share in educating an author to the point of literary success as has the Brooklyn public library in aiding the extraordinary career of Pascal D'Angelo.

D'Angelo, still under 30 years of age, came from Italy when 16 years old and became a "pick-and-shovel" man in New Jersey, studying English, French and Spanish in his spare time. The November issue of the *Bulletin* of the Brooklyn public library contains a poem contributed by Mr D'Angelo, expressly for first publication in that periodical as an expression of appreciation for what the library has contributed to his education.

Since the *Bookman*, the *Nation*, the *Century* and the *New York Evening Post* are accepting his verses, the Public library may well be proud of this expression of appreciation.

An American Legion's Kindness

LaGrange post, No. 41 of the American Legion, LaGrange, Illinois, has fitted up a library room for wounded and sick ex-service men at the U. S. Veterans' hospital, Maywood, Illinois. The Government built the hospital but left it unfurnished and with no special place for a library. The convalescents were rather inconvenienced in their efforts to find a place to read. This aroused the sympathy of the LaGrange post and they placed an order with Library Bureau for equipment—tables, chairs, delivery desk, etc., and now the boys at the hospital are happy in a sunny corner which belongs to all of them and makes a delightful room for study and reading.

Whether or not the spelling of the city of Brotherly Love was intentional in the following excerpt, it is certainly in keeping with the remainder of the notice: Miss ——A. B., has been elected as librarian. Miss —— is an alumnus of —— college. Last year she took a medical course at the Philadelphia medical college to prepare herself for the work of a medical missionary.

Illinois Library Association

A most satisfactory conference was that of the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Illinois library association, held at the Chicago Beach hotel, Chicago, October 19-21, 1922. The Chicago library club and Chicago citizens were ideal hosts; Mr Utley, president of the A. L. A. with other A. L. A. officers from Headquarters added dignity to the occasion; the weather was ideal; this too, was an anniversary year, a cause for congratulation.

A meeting of the Executive board was held previous to the opening of the first session. Routine matters received attention. A sum not to exceed \$100 was appropriated for expenses of district library meetings.

At the opening of the meeting, Miss Nellie E. Parham, secretary, gave a report of transactions of the Executive board for the year, mostly concerned with arrangements for the meeting of 1922.

Miss Ada F. Whitcomb, treasurer, reported: Cash on hand from 1921, \$284.07; receipts during the year, \$491; bills paid, \$324.79; balance on hand, \$450.28. Miss Whitcomb suggested that members paying by check add five cents for exchange as the total cost of the latter amounts to considerable during the year; that the signature of the president and secretary be sufficient for allowance of bills for ordinary expenses of the association. These suggestions, in the form of a motion, were unanimously adopted later.

President Cleavenger stated that the program was so full of good things that there was no room left for a presidential address and he, therefore, extended only a word of welcome to new members of the association and new members of the profession who had come from other states, inviting them into the work in Illinois. Reference was made to losses by removal to other fields, particularly, the treasurer, Miss Zana K. Miller of Chicago Library Bureau who had removed to New York in the same service. Two members died dur-

ing the past year, both in active service, Mrs L. L. Powell, librarian, Cairo, and S. P. Prowse, librarian, Peoria public library.

Miss Anna May Price, secretary of the Library extension division, began the exercises in a backward glance over the eight years of its existence; reported 78 new free public libraries established; better and more useful libraries; less useless red tape; better district conferences; better salaries; an increase in the library tax rate; the passage of a county library law.

An increased appropriation for the commission had meant the purchase of many new books, and the addition of a field worker to the staff.

A number of new buildings have been erected and bond issues have been and are being issued for buildings to be erected in the near future.

Fifty years of progress

Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of PUBLIC LIBRARIES, had been chosen to give the opening paper of the program in the story of Fifty years of progress. She noted the growth of Illinois in library facilities and traced the history of some of the pioneer libraries.

She spoke of the passage of the first law providing for tax-supported libraries in Illinois, which was largely due to the late Mr E. S. Willcox, so long librarian of Peoria, who drafted the law. This bill was introduced shortly after the Chicago fire of 1871 and a Chicago found herself with a gift of books and no law under which she could start a library, she gladly joined forces with the rest of the state in urging the passage of the bill which became a law March 7, 1872. Chicago and Rockford were the first cities to take advantage of the library law; other Illinois towns followed slowly.

The second milestone in library progress came in 1893 as a result of the wonderful exhibition of material and purpose in library service as shown at the World's Fair.

Formal library training in the state began in 1894, when a library school was opened at Armour institute, under the leadership of Miss Katherine L. Sharp. In 1897, the school was moved to the University of Illinois at Urbana, where later it became an integral part of the University course.

Library extension work had its beginnings thru the Farmers' institutes which sent out traveling libraries. The women's clubs became interested and gradually superseded the institutes in furthering this work.

In 1896 came the Illinois library association, a constant and insistent advocate, in season and out of season, for more and better library service from the lake to the river.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES, founded in 1896, in response to demand for a more personal journal than was available at that time, in its second year became the official organ of the I. L. A. and has tried, at least, to live up to the obligations of that position.

Illinois was among the very first in the development of libraries in business organizations, and this form of library service has grown rapidly in the past 15 years. Most of the large banks and business firms now have their own libraries, in charge of a special librarian.

As to future needs, a deeper realization of the library in the community, more general realization that the library belongs to the people, administrators to be under deeper obligations to produce the greatest results possible for the people paying the bills; better preparation is needed also for those who are conducting public libraries in Illinois.

Closer connection between libraries and other organizations and closer relations with all classes of people are desirable and there must be better financial support to enable libraries to give better service.

Many libraries are suffering for better business methods in their administration, for more intelligent trustees, more interested supporters. The outlook is limitless in opportunities for service.

A double anniversary

Mr C. B. Roden, librarian of the Chicago public library, spoke on "The Chicago public library; a double anniversary." The following is an abridged report of his speech:

Very soon after the great fire in Chicago in 1871, word came from Thomas Hughes, of London, England, that he, with others, was interesting himself in making a collection of books which was to serve as a nucleus for a free library in Chicago to take the place of the public library destroyed in the fire. Mr Hughes' effort was most successful—soon there was on the way across the Atlantic a rare collection of books, beautifully bound and for the most part autographed copies. Gladstone, Disraeli, Huxley, John Bright, John Stuart Mill, Carlyle, Dean Stanley, W. M. Rosetti, Ruskin and Queen Victoria were among the donors.

Just at this time, affairs were in a very chaotic state in Chicago. The city had never had a free library and there was no authority by which one could be created. The city hall was a small temporary frame building, providing no place for the storage of the incoming gift, but Chicago's men were resourceful. An iron tank near the city hall, 30 feet wide and 100 feet high, which had proven its right to be considered fire-proof, was the first home of the free public library system of Chicago. A skylight was cut in the roof of the tank, the walls lined with book shelves, a third story was added to the city hall, and a connecting bridge thrown across, thus providing access to the tank. Dr Poole came from Cincinnati as librarian, and here on January 1, 1873, was opened the Chicago public library which had been established by the City council of Chicago on March 18, 1872, immediately after the enactment of the Illinois library law. Two other homes were occupied before the Chicago public library moved into its present home, October 9, 1897, a home so well built that it stands as a monument to the honesty of the builders.

With the coming of Henry E. Legler as librarian in October, 1909, the library received an impetus that placed it in the fore front of the library world, a position which it has since held.

Mr Legler believed in the library as a tool of the public; for eight years he worked to bring the books to the people, and gave his life in building up the great system which is today furnishing books to 2000 schools, which has 200 spots where books are obtainable, has 800,000 volumes; an appropriation of \$1,250,000, and employs 644 people.

Mr Utley was to have spoken on "A near anniversary," the fiftieth anniversary of the A. L. A., which comes in 1926. Time was so limited that Mr Utley confined his talk to a few words of welcome to Chicago, and an invitation to the association to visit the Newberry library.

Thursday afternoon was given over to section meetings.

Public library section

Miss Gladys Allison, chairman. "The Librarian with a duster" was the subject of the opening paper by Miss Harriet Turner.

A vision of the librarian with duster in hand did not especially appeal to Miss Turner, who felt that dusters and mops should be kept in the background, yet a librarian must "play many parts," sometimes even the part of janitor, since library housekeeping is one of the fundamentals.

The two important divisions in library housekeeping are cleanliness and order. For the first, the janitor must be primarily responsible—the most serious problem is the dust, the greater part of which is tracked in from the street. Keeping approaches well swept and scrubbed and providing rubber matting for the length of half a dozen steps inside the door is advisable, as much dust adheres to it, and is thus prevented from being tracked into the room. From properly oiled or varnished floors practically no dust will fly. Vacuum cleaners are another aid; if funds will not permit of purchase, these may frequently be rented.

The one phase of library housekeeping for which the librarian solely is responsible is order; loan desk cleared, for which a book truck seems almost essential; regular and systematic reading of shelves; power of decision as to what to bind and what not to bind; what to preserve and what to discard; and having preserved, to put the pamphlet, circular or clipping where it can be found without loss of time. It means keeping supplies on hand and in place, and the acquisition of tools calculated to keep the machinery in good running order.

A study of the library supply catalogs will suggest many helps for the maintenance of system and order.

"Personal efficiency in business" was recommended as suggestive. But with all the paraphernalia there may still be confusion, unless there be much common sense systematically, vigorously and persistently applied.

"Citizenship and Americanism" was the topic of an address by Mrs Lucy Fitch Perkins. On a trip thru Canada, Mrs Perkins had been impressed by good roads, or good roads in the making; clean fields, better kept than ours; houses, while smaller and cheaper, more homelike than ours; no blatant advertisements; popular speech better than the speech of the people of similar class in the United States; and everywhere color and beautifully-tended gardens. These observations led to the question, "What does my country mean to me?" America is a harbor for all, and she thrilled with joy at the thought of the opportunity that librarians had for Americanization work, and the teaching of citizenship. The object of her own writings is to increase friendliness and respect for all peoples, working thru the children.

Floor coverings was discussed by Gertrude Forestahl of the John Crerar library. Tile is recommended for halls and places where noise need not be considered, but for rooms where quiet is necessary linoleum at prices ranging from \$1.15 to \$1.80 a yard may be bought; battleship linoleum, a heavier material than ordinary linoleum, is priced

at \$1.80-\$2.50 a yard; linotile, similar to battleship, but obtainable in smaller sheets; cork carpet, which is more elastic, more like a carpet, may be had from \$1.30 to \$2.10 a yard. All these materials obtainable in several different colors.

"Library hours in summer" was presented by Florence D. Love.

The majority of libraries in Illinois have shorter hours in summer, usually July and August, altho in some instances service is cut down in June and short hours occasionally continued thruout September:

The evening hours are usually the ones shortened by an eight o'clock closing. Some libraries in towns where stores and offices have a half holiday have closed the same afternoons. Summer is the dull season, for serious reading and reference work are usually laid aside, while vacations call many people out of town.

As it is very difficult to keep the library running at the highest degree of efficiency while different members of the staff are away on summer vacation, a welcome solution offers itself in shortening the hours. The success of cutting time is variously estimated—some librarians think they do just as much work as tho they kept open longer hours; the arrangement of the schedule is easier, that the shorter hours are perfectly satisfactory to the public. On the other hand, some experimenters, dissatisfied, have returned to the regular schedule.

As a matter of fact, local conditions govern hours to a large extent and no regular rule can be laid down—but if a lessening of hours results in a loss of patronage, this seems a poor policy, for every possible effort should be made to keep the libraries during the summer up to the winter standard.

"Service of the Art institute to libraries of the state" was recited by Lydia E. Kohn. Loan collections of photographs and lantern slides from the Art institute of Chicago's Ryerson library are free for educational purposes in

Chicago and Cook county. This collection comprises 30,000 slides, 20,000 photographs, 20,000 post cards and 3000 color prints. Children's classics told in slides are loaned as well as manuscript lectures on architecture, painting and sculpture to accompany sets of slides. These are used by women's clubs all over the United States.

Bibliographies are compiled and sent out on request, from the reference room of the library.

A weekly letter on art in general and concerning the exhibits in the Institute is issued.

"Art collection of the State library" was presented by Miss Nellie Bredehoft. The collection is made up of exhibition pictures 40 inches by 30 inches, or 29 inches by 25, colored, a collection of prints and smaller pictures representing the artists of all countries and all periods.

Portfolios containing reproductions of art galleries in the United States, are arranged as well as reading courses on art and a collection of pictures for schools illustrating industries and geography as well as art.

"Creating an interest in fiction" was one of the best papers. It was given by Miss Pearl I. Field of the Legler branch of the Chicago public library. She said in part:

This requires close intimate conferences on old and new books, to which all members of the staff contribute. Reading clubs and reading courses among the staff should be fostered and encouraged, constant personal help to our patrons recognized as our excuse for being.

In lieu of this friendly personal task of connecting the reader and the book is the appeal of the book itself. Small groups of books set out from the larger group attract the reader's attention; group them around seasonal and current interests. Because of its singleness of purpose the one book display rack is always popular; all sorts of interesting experiments can be made in a day with one of these book racks.

The grouping of the latest purchases of fiction and non-fiction without that strict division which exists for us more than for the borrower. Well-labeled shelves catch the attention. The library should supply reading courses.

Lists, posters, displays and bulletins should be changed frequently.

Of technical books, new editions are essential; it may take much force of character to scrap the old ones when they are no longer of use, but readers will not come back who have sought recent information in vain. In some of these ways, an interest may be created and maintained in non-fiction.

To reach those who do not come to the library there must be an endless campaign. The aid of every organized body must be asked, business organizations, clubs, lodges, churches and schools.

Good books left at the carpenter's bench or at the banker's desk will bring comments of surprise from the men that there are such books in the library. A little book peddling is its own reward.

Show windows, booths in church fairs and bazaars, pay envelopes, all are good distributing points. It takes endless repetition to establish the belief that it is worth while to turn to the library but in this effort toward helpfulness, we learn how to live life well.

Trustees section

The Trustees' section was called to order by the chairman, M. F. Gallagher, president, Evanston public library board.

H. G. Wilson, secretary of the Chicago library board, spoke on "Library revenue" as the one thing for which library boards were held chiefly and almost exclusively responsible. Complaint about high taxes is heard on every hand; the old slogan "Taxation without representation" has given way to a new slogan—"Taxation is oppression." Yet taxes in Illinois are lower than in her sister states and much lower than in the East.

Illinois' present minimum library tax rate, passed in 1921, is subject to change in three years from the time of passage, and another campaign of education is

before us, making it essential that the people be educated and see their representatives and get them pledged to library support. A chart, showing the present appropriations for libraries would indicate the very small segment of the municipal pie libraries are getting.

County libraries was discussed by L. E. Robinson of Monmouth, the man who "put over" the present Warren County library, soon after the passage of the Illinois county library law. This was accomplished largely by gaining the confidence of the people thru personal work. The library at Monmouth, the county seat of Warren county is an endowed library with an income from endowment that brought about \$4200 yearly, and well known as the Warren County library; non-residents of Monmouth were paying \$3 yearly for the use of the library.

The appropriation from the county is now \$16,000. Twelve branches have been established in the county, each presided over by a local librarian. As yet this is the only county library in Illinois.

Two topics that called forth considerable discussion were certification and pensions. P. L. Windsor spoke in favor of certification as a means of raising the standard of librarianship; as an aid to trustees who have to consider applicants; and as furnishing an official roster, providing a pension law were passed.

It was understood that certification would be considered in reference to incoming librarians and not be carried out in very small communities.

Miss Ahearn felt certification unnecessary at the present stage of development. Mr Higgins, president of the library board at Savanna, considered it a great incentive to the untrained librarian, or to the librarian who, having fallen into a rut, awakened to the fact that some one was looking into her work and her tenure of office was insecure.

Many of those present objected to pensions as smacking of paternalism, others advocated upon the theory (as well as fact) that the great majority of libra-

rians are unmarried women who have no one to look to for support after the years of active usefulness have closed.

Function of libraries in directing reading in the community was discussed by Carl H. Milam.

Mr Milam made a plea for more generous support of public libraries as the most important educational institutions in America for those who have left the classroom. As such, there should be in each library somebody with ability and time to help the serious student. The state of Illinois is said to spend \$478 a year on each student who goes to the University of Illinois; it therefore seems logical that library trustees should make effort to secure an appropriation of at least one dollar a person per year for their institutions, which provide the means of education for each person through his entire life.

The trustees section endorsed this recommendation of the A. L. A. for an appropriation of \$1 per capita for library support.

There were about 60 in attendance at the meeting and C. M. Higgins of Savanna was elected chairman for 1923.

School section

The meeting was held at the School of education, University of Chicago, with Clara J. Hadley, chairman. The first paper, Evolution of a school library, was by Ruth Sankee of Urbana, who said in part:

The history of the modern American library begins with the adoption of laws by various states, authorizing the establishment of libraries. In 1833, New York provided for a tax to be levied in school districts for the support of libraries. Properly speaking, these were not school libraries, but were libraries housed in school buildings. Other states followed the example of New York, and by 1874, 19 states had such libraries.

These books were not of the most thrilling nature, if we may judge by one man's recommendation for purchase. He recommends: "The Bible, a book of the fables, an edition of Pilgrim's Progress (rewritten for children minus the illustrations—particularly those representing

the devil), and Child's Book of the Soul."

As to the use of these libraries a quotation from the report of one superintendent may give light: "The libraries are doing fairly well, being rarely, if ever molested. If the case, box or apartment where contained is of good material and kept in the dry, the probability is they will serve the next generation as well as this."

About 1896 a general library awakening led to the first serious attention ever given to school libraries. A library section was formed in the N. E. A. and "A Committee of Ten" was appointed by that association to report on the condition of the school library. Many city libraries began sending collections of books with trained assistants, to the schools. Massachusetts passed a law creating a library commission, other states followed, in some instances giving the commission supervision of the school libraries.

Laws relating to school libraries have usually been permissive only, and have disregarded the secondary schools. The most recent developments in legislation have been made thru the creation of the office of State superintendent of school libraries, by Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pennsylvania, and by other states in requiring that books be bought from the approved state lists.

In the past 20 years, the high school library has made wonderful progress; there has been a greater demand for high school librarians, which has been met, in part, by the normal schools, with their library courses, by the summer schools, conducted by the commissions and, in a more definite way, by the library schools with their increased attention to this phase of the work.

Perhaps the most definite aid has come from colleges and universities, thru their demands from certain schools that wish to be accredited. Recently the N. E. A. and the North Central association of colleges and secondary schools adopted a standard for libraries in schools under their jurisdiction. These

standards appear in what is known as the "Certain" report, which gives full details of equipment and service for high schools and junior high schools and advocates state supervision for the school libraries.

"The Librarian's contribution to educational standards" was presented by Mildred Warren, High-school librarian, Mt. Vernon.

We are facing the rising tide of the growth of the high school library and its place and influence in high school life and education. In 1912, there were 11,734 public and private high school libraries in the United States, containing nearly 9,000,000 volumes. The first step, a supply of reference books, having been taken, the need of supplying books in duplicate for large classes is now generally conceded.

Many schools make provisions for teaching the use of reference books, indices, etc. The seeking of the library by the pupil in need of information is an established habit, but the seeking of the pupil by the library is a field just being developed. This might be called the socializing function of the library.

Along this line much can be done by developing the pupil's interest in the history, growth and government of his own locality, and an excellent plan has been worked out in Newark, N. J. where a series of leaflets has been distributed dealing with local civic affairs—water supply, street cleaning, charities, etc.

There exists, also, an opportunity to aid students along vocational lines. Reading lists may be prepared which will help a student, both in making an intelligent choice and also in making such preparation as is possible toward fitting himself for the vocation he has chosen. Catalogs of other schools, technical, commercial and trade schools may suggest further opportunities for training.

More important than any other one thing, is to reveal to boys and girls the value of leisure. No greater service can be rendered than the giving of some idea of the value in life of the varied contents found in great books. A course of

lectures might be given toward this end, for which extra credits might be granted.

There should be a course in the choice and use of books, which should be recognized as of equal value with language, mathematics, or any other subject, and therefore be allowed a dignified consideration and be given sufficient credit to insure its success. Improved library equipment is as attainable as laboratories, gymnasiums, and athletic fields, and should be secured.

High school libraries and school societies

Margaret Davenport, Freeport, gave an interesting account of the work in her city.

She said in part:

We had a library club, composed of juniors and seniors who were looking toward library work as a vocation. The program for the year includes a broad survey of the work with special emphasis on its social value. With this aim in view different types of libraries are visited and their charging systems explained.

One feature is the Christmas party given in connection with a nearby branch of the Public library in the poor district of the city.

The year's work ends with a party for the girls of the club who are graduating. Club membership is an honor. Their is always a waiting list; and after two years' existence, the club has fifteen either working in libraries or getting ready to take up the work, while a number have been kept out of the work by the training required or by the low salaries.

In contrast to this, we have a group of library assistants, not organized. These girls assist during a free period, doing the purely mechanical work of pocketing, labeling, sending over-due notices, etc. There are more offers of help than we can use.

In some schools the plan of a social study room is being tried out in connection with the library.

An interesting experiment being tried in many schools is the library hour, an

hour set apart and spent in the library by the class.

Classes too are taken, occasionally, as a club, and teacher and librarian work together with them in the library for an hour.

There are also the social clubs, which may meet in the library as the most livable room, in the school library.

In return, we have found the clubs most willing to help the library. Last year, two of our clubs put on "Library Book Week" for us. The Poster club is always ready to help.

Library work in the elementary schools was presented by Edith Collins Moon, Evanston, Ill., who said in part:

Library work in the elementary schools is laying the foundation stones for the high school library to build upon. As we do not teach algebra before we teach arithmetic, because there has been no preparation, just so the child should become thoroly acquainted with the resources of the library and perfectly at home in the using of the library as his working laboratory before he reaches high school.

We as children's librarians, having devoted our years of special professional preparation to a study of books, are in a position to be very helpful to the elementary teachers by suggestions as to how to supplement the prescribed course of study with the best stories, following the thought of the recitation; also as an aid in directing the home reading of the child thru the teacher, who seldom has time to become personally acquainted with the vast number of children's books.

A question box conducted by Miss Winnifred Wennerstrum of the Warren County library, brought out some interesting ideas.

The library as a reinforcement to the school was affirmatively presented by Clara Sullivan of Cicero. She showed that in addition to the practical help given, the library imparts a distinct spiritual and intellectual value to the school, serving as a meeting-place for all students; opening up new avenues of interest; and arousing the pupils' interest

in the library as a quiet place for reading and study.

Members of the faculty have remarked that the addition of a library room and library equipment have added much to the excellence of the work in English.

In speaking on Duplication of books, Miss Caroline Mott of Pullman advised strongly against investing too heavily in many copies of the same title, as her experience had been that a change of faculty or a change of subject often led to but slight use of the books purchased.

Encyclopedias for school use was treated by Mary E. Jordan, St. Charles.

No other reference book can take the place of an encyclopedia. First, because of its comprehensive scope, thousands of articles treating of all branches of human knowledge.

Second, accuracy of statement; many of the articles being written by specialists. Dr. Poole said, "Always buy the latest encyclopedia and always keep the old ones. They have to cut out the old material to make room for the new."

Third, clearness and attractiveness of presentation, with value of articles enhanced by the free use of text illustrations, accurate maps, and useful colored plates.

Fourth, the usable bibliography found at the end of each article.

Fifth, convenient arrangement.

Miss Mott followed this analysis by a systematic analysis of the chief encyclopedias.

The mistake must not be made of using the encyclopedia exclusively. Let it serve merely as the source of main facts, and an introduction to wider reading.

Relation of the public library and the school library, by Rachel Baldwin of Highland Park, showed that this relationship should be of the most cordial coöperation, since a live, well-organized school library stimulates circulation in a public library. This is sure to be appreciated by the library staff, for a real librarian loves to be "swamped" even though the work nearly kills her.

It certainly means much to a high school library to have a well-stocked

general library near at hand and our students are urged to "join the library" at once.

Libraries are notified of any specially heavy reference work that is in prospect. The library is expected to supply only one copy of any book to which reference is made, this to be held on reserve. When making an intensive study of any subject, we send for a goodly variety on long loan.

Visiting between libraries makes for cordial relations, and whenever book buying committees can get together, mutual savings are sure to result.

The high school library, so large a part of the student's life, is training readers and intelligent research workers who will appreciate and use the public library all the rest of their lives.

College and Reference section

This group met in Harper memorial library, University of Chicago. The first subject, Teaching the use of libraries, was presented by Mary J. Booth of Eastern Illinois Teachers college. She said in part:

A questionnaire sent out in 1921 shows that teaching the use of the library is less common in grade schools and high schools than it is in colleges. Instruction to college students is not very general, varying from one lecture to a course covering an entire semester's work.

Use of the library should be taught in college so that the student may be able to look up assigned topics for work. After college days are over, the educated man and woman still need to use libraries.

In the Normal school course, the first lesson usually acquaints the student with the library, showing location of catalog, reference books, special collections, etc. To the catalog, two or three lessons may be given. Lessons may be given on dictionaries, encyclopedias, year books, magazine indexes, etc., and forms used in making bibliographies.

To test the student's knowledge of the instruction given, problems should be required as a part of every lesson given.

In teachers' colleges, the course should

be required; in larger colleges or universities, it might be elective.

A number of books have been published on the use of libraries. A new edition of "Use of Libraries" by Wilson, (Fay and Eaton,) is a stimulating book of especial use to teachers' colleges.

Hopkin's Guide to the use of Reference Books is useful for its sample pages.

The attention of administration officers and those responsible for the curriculum needs to be called to the desirability of a course in the "Use of libraries."

"Use and protection of reserve books" by Ada M. Nelson, Knox college, followed:

For the best use there must be the co-operation of students, professors and librarians. Students should request books by author and title and professors be sure that volumes assigned are in the library and that lists of assignments made are turned in to the librarian. Librarians should give prompt attention to requests and see that books are quickly returned to shelves.

The open shelf system is the ideal one, but the closed shelf gives better service. In Knox college, upper class students are encouraged to find their references in the main stacks.

Chicago university has a closed collection of reserve books; books being shelved alphabetically by author, with sub-arrangement by title.

Some new reference books were discussed by Robert J. Usher of the John Crerar Library. He stated in part:

Suggestions practically limited to volumes along the lines of biography, applied science, and sociology. Among volumes of biography mentioned were:

Who's who among engineers, Who's Who in Australasia, and Who's Who in the national capital.

Philosophy, psychology and religion; Drexler, Psychology in every day life, Freud, Dream psychology, Cushman, Beginner's history of philosophy; Camney, Encyclopedia of religions. Economics: Tariff information survey.

Lippincott's Economic history, National Bureau of Economic Research, Income in the U. S. and its distribution, 1909, 1919. Friedman, International finance; Gillet, Rural sociology; Webb, Prison reform.

Education: McMurray, Teaching by the project method. **Science:** Glazebrook ed. Dictionary of applied science; Thomson, ed. Outline of science.

Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Colloid chemistry. Scott, Standard method of chemical analysis; last edition. Day, Handbook of petroleum industry; Bacon, Handbook on fuel. Miscellaneous: Gordon, Business forecasting; Converse, Marketing methods and policies; Funk, Vitamines; Ellis, Vital factors in foods.

History: Larned's History of ready reference, new ed. 12v.

The last number on the program was a report from Dr T. W. Koch of Northwestern university, who had spent the summer in Europe, traveling from Glasgow to Rome, buying books. The chief difficulty was in finding stocks for purchase.

The country differences that arose during the war were found to be gradually disappearing. Reparation from Germany for the destruction of the Louvain library is receiving the attention of foreign countries.

Holland book prices are high but quantities of German books were bought up there, not to be found elsewhere. In Italy, especially in Florence and Rome, the book trade is flourishing. Stocks are low because of the high business tax. Dealers do not buy unless there are definite orders in sight. Now is unquestionably the time to buy in Germany and fair treatment is certain.

Buying not limited to desiderata, but advantage taken of desirable bargains.

Dr Koch was elected chairman of College and Reference section for 1923.

Second general session

President Cleavenger explained at the opening of the meeting on Friday a. m. that as Illinois is behind her sister states in the matter of school libraries that it had seemed wise to devote one of the general sessions to a discussion of that subject. He then introduced F. G. Edwards of Marshall who gave an interesting presentation on

School libraries in Illinois

The chief need in Illinois schools is school administrators awake to the fact that the high-school library is absolutely

as essential as the textbook, and is destined to become the most important laboratory of the school. Until this is realized, adequate improvement in the teaching in secondary schools is not likely to be marked. The immediate problem is with school officials in whom a library consciousness must be roused.

Some time ago, a survey of Illinois high school libraries was made. From this it was learned that high schools enrolling from 880 to 2600 pupils received an appropriation of from 10 to 28 cents per pupil, each school had a librarian, half of these had had some professional training. Books carefully and systematically selected. High schools enrolling from 850 to 240 pupils were supplied with libraries. Appropriations ranged from 35 to 58 cents per pupil; 65 per cent had librarians, very few of whom had any professional training. Selection of books was in the hands of teachers and principals. In high schools with an enrollment of 110 to 240 pupils, about two-thirds of the number made an appropriation for books of from 31 to 79 cents per pupil. Investigation will really show that only about half of the libraries had a librarian and chaotic conditions prevailed in the method of selecting books. In the high schools enrolling 110 pupils or fewer, only about one-half made a library appropriation, this ranging from 61 cents to \$1.14 per pupil; no systematic method of selecting books, and no librarian with training, yet numerically three-fourths of all the high schools of the state are in this class.

In Illinois, we must yet learn to think of the library as the general workshop of the school. We should have, as they do in many other states, a standard book list, prepared by an authority recognized by the State department of education, and from which selections are to be made. From this list books should be chosen which will be of value to the pupils to be served.

Suggestions as to a minimum number of volumes was 1000 volumes for a school of 300 or fewer; for larger high schools, 2000 with an increase of 3 books

each for each pupil over 300. Quality rather than quantity to be the criterion.

As to appropriations: for schools of 100 or less, \$1 per pupil; from 100-250, 50 cents per pupil; from 250-1000, 30 cents per pupil, and for schools of 1000 pupils or over, 20 cents per pupil.

A standard acceptable to the A. L. A. should be adopted for high-school librarians, possibly eight weeks training in a library school, or one year's experience in a well-organized library of recognized standing. Educational requirements ought to be the same as those of a high school teacher in a North Central high-school. There should be a library course, either as part of the English course or as a separate course in which pupils are taught the use of books.

The Minnesota plan was the subject of discussion by Harriet A. Wood, State supervisor of school libraries, St. Paul.

Minnesota has a rural population. There are twelve counties in the state where there are no libraries, but in Minnesota *all* of the people understand the schools. State grants have been made for schools, and are now being made thru the department of education for libraries. At present, any rural school having expended \$40 for books, receives at the end of the year a rebate of \$20; a two-room building or one that is larger, spending \$80, receives at the end of the year \$40. In case the amount is smaller the same percentage is returned. All books are selected from a list prepared by the state.

The plan in Minnesota has been kept entirely outside of politics, partly thru the fact that the commissioner of education serves for a longer period than any governor. The State board of education is thoroly acquainted with educational policies and school requirements.

An institute is offered to each county for one week in each year, in which a teacher may be trained in the use and administration of the library. The training the first year is in the care of books and lessons in mending. Results were most satisfactory. Libraries, in schools where the teacher librarian took this

work were found in much better and more attractive condition than they had previously been.

The Library and the school was an admirable address by Hannah Logasa, high-school librarian in School of education, University of Chicago. Miss Logasa said in part:

The part that the library plays in the new methods of education is very important. The project method is becoming a thing of the past; objectives have broadened. We are not after the facts alone, but for broader living; we are training for citizenship and leisure; are developing a reading habit in children and adults. The day of the single textbook is past. It's no longer a Bible. With the coming of the laboratory method, a pupil is supposed to read widely, to become imbued with his subject. If interested in wood-working he reads not only about different kinds of woods, but on conservation; he reads poetry and fiction; such a story as "The blazed trail," a pre-view of the subject, is given, and the students turned loose. After much reading, they have a background and are ready to outline their work. This means many, many books. The public library will be swamped, but it is the library's great opportunity. If the laboratory method is introduced in the schools it will bring with it two very serious problems for the library—the question of decentralization; there will be many calls for class libraries, and the central library may become a mere shell. Again there are very few books that cannot be advantageously used in more than one place.

Circulation will not be a test of the use of the library. Reference work will be a much better test. The second serious question will be what per cent of your book fund can you spend for the school.

School people are not given to taking librarians into their confidence. Miss Logasa's advice was to go out and learn from the schools what we are supposed to do, and then work out our own problems,

School library policies

Miss Martha Wilson gave a very full report of the work done by the committee appointed at the request of the A. L. A. to investigate the work of school libraries in Illinois.

Extracts are as follows:

1) The place of the school library in education is increasingly the subject of discussion and investigation.

2) The modern school with its newer methods of teaching is more than ever dependent upon books and sources of information aside from the text book and for skilled service in directing their use.

3) In the growth of educational policy for Illinois, it is highly desirable that there should be more emphasis on school libraries and more definite provision for their development.

4) The only laws in Illinois making provision for school libraries state that "School directors shall have power to appropriate school funds for the purchase of libraries . . . after provision has been made for the payment of all necessary school expenses" and the "Board of education shall have power to repair school houses . . . and furnish them with . . . libraries . . .".

5) The Superintendent of public instruction has issued lists of recommended books for high school libraries, and has set forth a minimum of books required for "recognized" high schools.

6) Accurate information as to work being done in the state should be collected and policies outlined that development may be judicious, and intelligent and educational.

7) Therefore, this committee, representing the Illinois library association, offers for your consideration the following recommendation:

8) The office of Supervisor of school libraries in the state of Illinois shall be created. The person holding the office shall have professional library training and shall have had recognized experience in library work. The Supervisor of school libraries shall be appointed by the Superintendent of public instruction, and shall be a member of his department, with salary and rank co-ordinate with those of other supervisors in the same department.

9) The Supervisor of school libraries shall have authority to make studies and investigations relating to school library conditions in elementary and secondary schools of the state; he shall act in advisory capacity to the local officials of any elementary or secondary school in the state desiring advice on library matters; he shall prepare lists of books, outline courses of instruction in the use of books and libraries for pupils and teachers; he shall make an annual report of the work of his office to the Superintendent of public instruction; he

shall make constructive suggestions and recommendations based on his studies and investigations, looking toward the improvement and standardization of the school libraries of the state.

To bring Illinois into rank with other states of the Middle west, it is desirable that such an office should be established.

MARTHA WILSON, Chairman

JOHN F. PHELAN

RACHEL BALDWIN

ANNE BOYD

IDA F. WEBSTER

On motion of Miss Ahern, telegrams of sympathy were ordered sent to Jane P. Hubbell, Rockford, and to Effie A. Lansden, Cairo, who were absent from a state library meeting for the first time in many years. Miss Hubbell had recently been seriously ill and Miss Lansden's father was ill also.

The closing session of the association met promptly at nine o'clock Saturday morning and listened to an address by Mr Lorado Taft on Community consciousness. Mr Taft's talk was an inspiration to the association. His love for Illinois, his interest in her various towns, the possibilities of making them interesting, and beautiful and lovable phases of Illinois, and the part that librarians may have in pointing out the sources for inspiration for such improvement, left a desire in the minds of all the hearers to go home and do a little more and a little better work than had been attempted before.

Books

The last number on the program was a book symposium, "From Henry James to Sherwood Anderson," conducted by Mrs Carl B. Roden.

Mrs Roden sketched the changes in the literary world from 1900, when Queen Victoria was still on the throne until today. Especial attention was given to Henry James and W. D. Howells as most worthily typifying the earlier part of the last two decades. Each possessed the beauty of tranquility. They were at peace with themselves. In neither was there that feverish unrest that marks the young novelist of today. James should be read in his entirety. Howells has the broader background as he has written of all classes, while his style is simple and delightful.

Miss Alice Farquahr spoke on Joseph Conrad as the man who has arrived, a writer who holds you by the sheer beauty of words and who has the touch of the real artist. He is a writer who can not be judged by any single work, so varied are his books.

Mrs Roden continued the sketch down thru the times which introduced Wells, Galsworthy and Bennett. Gone is the period of tranquility, and we find ourselves in the welter of the modern chaotic novel in which the individual is pitted against society.

Miss Margaret Ely spoke of a number of the later men. Compton McKenzie with his trilogy; Carnival, Sylvia Scarlett and Youth's encounter, dealing with undergraduate life at Oxford; Walpole, author of another trilogy; Duchess of Wrex, Green Mirror and the Young enchanted; but most successful in his stories of childhood, as in Jeremy and in Canaan, both biographical and more serious than the others. D. H. Lawrence, a poet rather than a novelist, his two outstanding works, Sons and lovers and The white peacock; Swinnerton, noted for swiftness of movement, with Nocturne, his most finished work.

All of these writers, biographical, psychological, plotless, are dealing with the lower strata of society, neglecting the upper classes, all are protesting against existing conditions and offering no solution for life's problems.

Miss Parham spoke of Miss Cather, recommending My Antonia, Song of the lark and One of Ours, not only as excellent pictures of Nebraska but as good stories and Youth and the bright Medusa as illustrating another Miss Cather, the resident of Greenwich Village rather than the land of the pioneers, and showing, as the short story so well shows, if the author possesses it, real genius.

In closing, Mrs Roden voiced her appreciation and liking for the new men and women who are writing, but felt we should keep in mind and emphasize the sanity and quiet, healthful atmosphere found in the writings of an earlier day.

During a short business session the association endorsed three resolutions

adopted by the American Library Association, one concerning the dollar per capita revenue, another the supervision of school libraries, and a third approving the project for the restoration of the library of the University of Louvain. The association also passed a resolution endorsing any bill, now before or likely to come before Congress, which may improve the situation with respect to salaries at the National library, and permit that institution to continue the important service which it is rendering in the coöperative cataloging movement of this country.

Recreation

Thursday evening and Friday afternoon had been left free for shopping, sight seeing, theaters, etc. On Friday afternoon, a complimentary drive was given to the association with tea at the Legler branch. On Friday evening, the Chicago library club entertained the visiting members with a very lovely dinner at the Chicago Beach hotel. Miss Bogle, president of the Chicago library club, presided. An address of welcome was given by Mr Roden, responded to by Mr Cleavenger.

A number of Chicago's distinguished writers had been asked to be present and the members of the association had the great pleasure of listening to talks by Mrs Clara Louise Burnham, Mrs Lucy Fitch Perkins, Miss Harriet Monroe, and Miss Edna Ferber.

To Miss Aherne, who has always stood for so much in library work, was accorded the honor of the closing word to the guests.

The meetings closed at noon Saturday; 287 had registered, but there were probably more than 300 in attendance. The weather was delightful and all arrangements were highly satisfactory. Officers elected for the coming year are: Ida F. Wright, Evanston, president; Dr Edwin Wiley, Peoria, vice-president; Lois Shortess, St. Charles, treasurer; Nellie E. Parham, Bloomington, secretary.

Note—The report of Proceedings of the meeting of Illinois library association was prepared by Miss Nellie E. Parham, secretary, and edited by Miss Renée B. Stern.

Southeastern Librarians' Conference

A joyous group of library workers, almost twice as many in number as were present two years ago, met in the conference of Southern librarians at Signal Mountain, Tenn., November 2-4.

There were two spirits in evidence in the group; one, the expectancy of wonderfully fine association with others of their craft; and the other, the satisfied knowledge of the good things that were to be presented, based on the experience of two years before.

While the gathering at Signal Mountain Inn (the most delightful hostelry one can imagine!) was altogether an independent meeting, yet with that true Southern hospitality that, when met, is of the finest quality imaginable, the Chattanooga public library and its library board felt the sense of hosts of the occasion, and without question, much of the pleasure attending the social part of the meeting was due to that library, headed by Mr John J. Mahoney, president of the Board, and Miss Nora Crimmins, acting librarian.

Every form of library activity was represented in the gathering of more than 200 library workers, and various groups at various times met together, representing commission work, school work, work with children, college and reference work, and in their group meetings, problems presented were in no wise more intricate nor one whit less interesting than is common in a group of these enthusiastic workers anywhere.

Miss Charlotte Templeton of Atlanta, Ga., led a discussion of the work of library commissions; Mrs Caroline Engstfeld, head cataloger of the Public library of Birmingham, Ala., led a discussion on her specialty. Henry M. Gill, librarian of New Orleans public library presented some helpful ideas in conducting a round table on book selecting, ordering and buying, but in view of the fact that 90 per cent of his audience was women, he disturbed, in a measure, the atmosphere that should have carried approval of his ideas by asserting his personal views with regard to the posi-

tion of women in public places and their ability to meet important problems. Mr Gill evidently belongs to that happily rapidly diminishing group of Southern gentlemen who feels called upon to be the buffer between the hard, cruel world and "the beautiful ladies—God bless 'em!". At any rate, a tinge of resentment seemed to color the opinions of these same ladies, albeit they gave forced acknowledgment of Mr Gill's gift of speech.

A most interesting group under the leadership of Miss Bernice W. Bell, head of the children's department, Free public library, Louisville, Ky., engaged in helpful discussion of work with children, particularly library service that may be rendered children in the elementary grades.

A round table on college work that was unquestionably helpful was led by Charles B. Shaw, librarian, North Carolina college for women, Greensboro, N. C., and Charles H. Stone, librarian, George Peabody college for teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs A. F. Griggs conducted a round table on county libraries from which emanated the unanimous decision that with the large rural areas in the South, with the population so far from centers of library activity, county libraries were an imperative necessity.

The discussion of general library and circulation problems under the leadership of J. F. Marron of Jacksonville, Fla., and Charles D. Johnston of Memphis, covered a wide range and brought out some very helpful opinions. The best material is needed at the loan desk; loyalty to the institution of members of the staff was demanded; a special degree of loyalty on the part of the head of the institution toward financial and other interests of the members of the staff was emphasized; the necessity as well as the obligation of acquainting the community with the contents of the library that may be helpful to it, as well as the cultivation of the extension of the knowledge that the library belongs to the public, neither to the board nor to the staff.

Two curious anachronisms were presented when one librarian advocated exclusion of the public from access to the books and questioned the honesty of having open shelves, and another objected to the librarian being counted as a member of the staff.

There were some faces new in library groups, while such seasoned conventioners as George B. Utley, president of the A. L. A., and Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of PUBLIC LIBRARIES, were welcome visitors. Among those not often seen at general meetings were Henry M. Gill of New Orleans, G. H. Bassette, librarian of Nashville, and Miss Jessie Hopkins, lately of New York state, now of Atlanta, who reestablished her claim to being a "real for sure" Southerner.

The social side of the meeting was distinguished by rare good fellowship. Both before and after meetings, group conferences were to be seen everywhere. The walks and talks at Lookout Point, Sunset Rock and other charming retreats amid the mountain scenery were enjoyed from very early morning to very late hours in the moonlight nights; indeed, it was rumored that late hours often ran into early ones!

On Thursday evening a series of group dinners gave distinction to dining hours, the largest number being in the Tennessee group, while the one with perhaps the most dignified and intellectual atmosphere was that gathered at the table set aside for the Library school of the Carnegie library of Atlanta.

In addition, kindred spirits were to be seen here and there, all in expectancy of the treat that was to come, the address later by the president of the A. L. A., George B. Utley. In his address, Mr Utley pointed out the need for a wider extension of library service, declaring that 60 per cent of the population of the country resides in localities having no library service. Mr Utley said that this makes almost imperative the development of the county library system.

At the close of Mr Utley's address, Miss Ahern was invited to give greet-

ings which had been due earlier in the day, but on account of her late arrival, had been omitted. Miss Ahern's address was her usual happy combination of wit and wisdom, a fitting close to a happy day.

The high point in the meeting was reached, on Friday evening when the whole company dined together in a special dining-room. At the close of the dinner, an extremely interesting session devoted to book reviews followed. A fine program for this had been arranged by Miss Mary U. Rothrock of the Lawson McGhee library, Knoxville, who was prevented from being present by family illness, much to the regret of the conference, but her place was ably filled by Miss Mary Belle Palmer of the North Carolina library commission.

L. W. Josselyn, director of the Public library, Birmingham, Ala., gave a very humorous recital of his trip from Birmingham to Signal Mountain. Mr Josselyn has the distinction of being the first librarian to travel to a library meeting in a flying machine. J. E. Kirkham, manager of Library Bureau, Birmingham, and an ardent aeronaut, invited Mr Josselyn to take a seat in his car and the trip was accomplished without delay or hindrance and, evidently, much to the delight of the passenger as his frequent reference to the experience testified. He described his sensations in a title list of books that told the story well.

Among the outstanding book reviews from the point of excellence and polish were those offered by Charles B. Shaw, Miss Nora Crimmins and C. Seymour Thompson, tho all of the reviews were extremely good.

President Utley read a letter which he had received from Frances Jenkins Olcott, the well-known writer of books for children, expressing regret that Van Loon's Story of mankind was being so favorably received by children's librarians as she thought it deleterious and unchristian, and considered its flippant statements harmful in effect on both adults and children. Mr Utley said he did not agree with Miss

Olcott. He had felt no bad effects from reading it.

A show of hands indicated agreement in the audience with both views.

The latter part of the evening was devoted to discussion of the desirability of organizing a Southeastern library conference and the carrying out of the unanimous decision to do so. The usual mental fluctuations that generally accompany adoption of a constitution, expressed in amendments, many of which depend on the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t," or the infinitesimal value of "if," "an," "the," or "but" in phraseology, afforded the wonted amount of enthusiasm and amusement. However, the matter was accomplished to the satisfaction of all.

Outside opinion with regard to the matter was divided. Miss Ahern expressed approval of the intention and honesty of purpose in the idea of forming so large a regional body, but also expressed the fear that the extension of such organizations might not be best for the national idea, that the example would likely be followed in other parts of the country and this in time would detract from the solidarity of interests and concentration of power in the A. L. A., if it did not lead to its disintegration. On the other hand, President Utley expressed hearty approval of the proceeding and saw no reason why the dire consequences set out by Miss Ahern should follow.

After the conference was organized and the constitution adopted, a motion was made and carried unanimously that as a token of good will and appreciation of helpful interest, Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of PUBLIC LIBRARIES, be elected a life member of the Southeastern Librarians' Conference.

At the close of the meeting, Mr Utley announced that the next meeting of the A. L. A. would be held at Hot Springs, Arkansas, the last week in April, and extended a cordial invitation to the Southeastern Librarians' Conference to be present.

The following officers were elected: President, Miss Mary U. Rothrock, librarian, Lawson McGhee library, Knox-

ville, Tenn.; vice-president, Mrs Caroline Engstfeld, Public library, Birmingham, Ala.; secretary and treasurer, Miss Charlotte Templeton, secretary, Georgia library commission, Atlanta.

The members of the conference were guests on Saturday of the library interests of Chattanooga. Cars were provided for sight seeing tours in the morning to Lookout mountain and its environs. Luncheon parties were the order of the day at noon and in the afternoon, further courtesy was extended in an auto drive to Chickamauga Park, Missionary Ridge and other interesting points of Chattanooga. The men of the conference were invited by the Board of directors of the Chattanooga public library to a luncheon in honor of George B. Utley, president of the A. L. A. Miss Ahern was present as an honorary guest.

So great was the delight in the surroundings at Signal Mountain that a large part of the conference members remained over Sunday.

Regional Association Formed at Texas Annual Meeting

The formation of the Southwestern library association "to promote library service in the Southwestern states and Old Mexico," was probably the most outstanding accomplishment of the eighteenth annual meeting of the Texas library association which was held in Austin, October 25-27, with Miss Dorothy Amann, librarian of Southern Methodist university, Dallas, presiding. According to the 80 or more librarians present this was the most worthwhile meeting of many years. It was a departure from the usual custom to have the meeting last three days instead of two, but the important matters handled and the thoroughness with which the program was planned and carried out, proved the change warranted.

Representatives accredited to the regional conference were present from the various southwestern states and Mexico, and on Thursday afternoon, October 26, the Southwestern library association was formed, with Texas, Oklahoma, Arkan-

sas, Louisiana and Old Mexico as members. The officers elected were: President, Elizabeth West, State librarian, Austin; vice-president for Texas, Dorothy Amann, librarian, Southern Methodist university, Dallas; vice-president for Oklahoma, Mrs Cora Case Porter, librarian, Carnegie library, Enid; vice-president for Arkansas, Mrs Ethel B. Kellar, Public library, Fort Smith; vice-president for Louisiana, Virginia Fairfax, Standard school of filing, New Orleans; vice-president for Mexico, Señor Torres Bodet, chief, dept. of libraries, City of Mexico; secretary, E. W. Winkler, Reference librarian, University of Texas, Austin; treasurer, Lillian Gunter, librarian, Cooke county library, Gainesville, Texas.

The states of New Mexico and Arizona had no representatives present.

As the constitution and by-laws of the Southwestern library association provided for biennial meetings, alternating with the meetings of this group of state associations, the constitution and by-laws of the Texas library association were revised to meet this condition and biennial meetings were provided for. However, the time and meeting place for 1923 was left to the executive board to be arranged, the Texas library association proposing to meet, if possible, in the same city as the Southwestern, either immediately following or immediately preceding their meeting.

Three standing committees were created: Legislative, Publicity, and Membership.

The Texas library association went on record as endorsing the movement of the National federation of musical clubs to procure for the music section of libraries a proper proportion of the library budget. The association also endorsed the American Library Association's resolutions on \$1 per capita tax, and those on standards for school libraries.

The conditions in high school and junior college libraries in Texas having been investigated by a committee and their standards, needs and handicaps having been discussed in the School library section, the Texas library association

adopted a resolution recommending to the Legislative committee that libraries be inspected *by a librarian* and not by a teacher.

In the School libraries section, standards relating to books, equipment of the librarian, inspection by qualified librarians, student assistants, relation between the faculty and the librarian and the work of reference librarians were discussed.

In the Public libraries section, a discussion arose in relation to the problem of keeping the library out of politics, raising appropriations, theft of books, budgets, etc.

Miss Louise Franklin of the Houston public library read a remarkable paper on The problem of the foreign-born, the negro, etc.

A report of library conditions in the penal and eleemosynary institutions of Texas also showed the need for action. The president was authorized to conduct investigation of conditions in other states and proceed to procure legislation to better conditions.

Contemporary worth-while books was the subject of Wednesday morning's meeting: How can different libraries existing in the same community supplement the work of the other, Wednesday afternoon; Special libraries, Thursday morning, and section meetings of the Public and School libraries on Friday morning.

The program on Special libraries proved very interesting to a large number to whom the library of the newspaper, the theological seminary, the bank, the state penal and eleemosynary institutions, the medical school, and the civic federation were little known.

At the evening meeting on October 25, the association had the pleasure of hearing Prof John H. McGinnis of the English department of Southern Methodist university, Dallas, who spoke on the library as an educational force, emphasizing the opportunity of the library in the educational scheme. Dr W. M. W. Splawn of the Economics department of the Texas university emphasized more especially the sociological phase.

An Illinois library school dinner was an especial feature, 14 former students dining together on Wednesday evening. Miss Dorothy Amann, association president, was the honor guest.

Officers for the coming year are:

President, Elva L. Bascom, University of Texas school of library science, Austin; first vice-president, Ethel Simmons, librarian, Public library, Waco; second vice-president, Mrs Edward S. Carter, Gates memorial library, Port Arthur; secretary, Lenoir Dimmitt, Extension loan libraries, University of Texas, Austin; treasurer, W. N. Daniells, library, University of Texas.

ERMINE STONE, *secretary, pro tem.*

First Regional Meeting

The first official regional meeting of the American Library Association was held at St. Joseph, Missouri, October 17-18, conducted by the Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska library associations. These associations have been making plans for this conference since the Colorado Springs meeting. The registration was 247; 105 from Missouri; 72 from Kansas; 54 from Nebraska; 12 from Iowa; one each from Illinois, New York, Oklahoma and California.

The opening session was presided over by Purd B. Wright of the Kansas City public library. Rev C. M. Chilton of the St. Joseph library board, in welcoming the librarians, said that Americans were beginning to understand that the destiny of a democracy was not inevitable. We formerly had the idea that our manifest destiny was ready-made, but the war disillusioned us. Democracy has to be worked out. The dissemination of the right kind of information is absolutely essential and the public library can meet this need. It is now one of the great fundamental forces of modern life, but it will not complete its full duty until it raises the intelligence of the last one of the ignorant and the poor. The time will come when the library will be an aggressive and dominant force.

Mr Wright in responding said: It is especially fitting that this first regional meeting of the A. L. A. should be held in St. Joseph, within a few miles of the geographical center of the United States, the great gateway of both Kansas and Nebraska. A little to the south was that great trade thorofare known as the Santa Fe trail, reaching thru Kansas to the Southwest. A short distance west branched the "Great Medicine Road of the Whites," better known as the Oregon trail, out thru Nebraska, along the Platte, to the Northwest, over which the land-hungry poured for homes. And it was this road that tied Oregon to the United States.

In still another way it is fitting that the regional meeting should be held here. In Indian legends from coast to coast you will hear of the "Road to Paradise," the "Pathway to Peace," the holy land of the Indians, a haven of refuge for the oppressed, an asylum for the afflicted. No harm could befall one once in the sacred place. There was no fear of mortals—no dread of departure from life. Were not one's feet on the "Pathway to Peace?"

Thru this gateway passed Mark Twain on his way to Nevada and endless fame, taking the coach a few blocks south. And from here started, in 1861, the Pony Express, which cut down the time between the Mississippi and California from 25 days, over the old route thru the south, to 10 days or less! Read Mark Twain's epic, read our own Root and Connally.

Dr Arthur E. Bostwick was unable to be present and his paper,

The joys of getting lost
was read by Miss Sula Wagner.

It suggests to librarians the joy and desirability of making a new trail for oneself and of not hesitating to break away from accustomed routine:

The joys to which I refer are those experienced in the process of finding oneself again, but as one can not find oneself without first getting lost, I feel that my title is justified. "Getting lost,"

of course, is a relative term. I can not conceive of any intelligent person's getting lost permanently. Persons die, it is true, when they are lost, but always because of some attendant circumstance. The distance to civilization may be too great for them to traverse; they may be attacked by wild animals; they may starve simply because they do not know which of the fruits and roots around them are edible. Those things are not necessary features of getting lost. When the Indian was asked if he were lost, he replied proudly: "No! Indian not lost; wigwam lost; Indian here."

When a man finds himself confronted by unfamiliar conditions and knows not where to turn to extricate himself, he is as truly lost as if he were in the jungle or in the erstwhile cowpaths of ancient Boston. If he does not know how to get out, he is in for an unpleasant time. What may happen to him may even put an end to his usefulness. This is eminently true in an occupation like librarianship where much of what we do is a matter of routine. We are on a trail, and when something odd or strange or unexpected demands instant decision or action, we find ourselves floundering around in the underbrush. If we were never off the trail before, we are in for an unpleasant time.

Unfortunately our training, like that for most other professions or occupations, is a training for routine. We can get along speedily and well on the trail—but off it! We just trust to luck that we shall never get off it—and we trust in vain. For the one certain thing in this life of ours is a good measure of uncertainty. The one thing that we may confidently expect is that something unexpected will happen. But professorships of resourcefulness are not found in our colleges. What training we get in this regard, we shall have to give ourselves. We shall have to practice getting lost, for the satisfaction involved in extrication. Then when the emergency turns up, there is at least a good chance that it will not be an emergency at all. Instead of giving hostages to Fortune,

we shall have forced that fickle goddess to give them to us.

In other words, my advice to librarians, as to everyone is, "Get off the trail!" at least occasionally.

Following Dr Bostwick's paper, Willis H. Kerr, president of Kansas library association, speaking on As it is in Kansas, said that there were now 94 tax-supported public libraries; 45 college and institutional libraries and 100 subscription libraries in Kansas—making a total of 239. In 1921, 16 new public libraries were organized. Eleven public libraries have increased their income during the last year; in two towns the income has been decreased. Kansas has a county library law, but no county library yet established. A number of libraries are giving free service to county residents. Seven public libraries are conducting regular library columns in their newspapers.

I. H. Bundy, president of Missouri library association, speaking on Library conditions in Missouri, stated that 12 new association or subscription libraries had been established in the past year; 5 cities are considering the establishing of public libraries under tax support; 2 cities voted one-half mill tax for the support of their libraries formerly subscription libraries. Missouri has a county library law but as yet no county library. St. Louis county was ready to vote on the proposition last spring but owing to the fact that the county had already reached its Constitutional tax limit, from which the library tax must be taken, it was impossible. In order to remedy this, it would be necessary to change the Constitution, and the Tax committee of the Constitutional convention had agreed to recommend to the convention now being held that a municipality or county be allowed to vote a library tax not to exceed two mills, in addition to the general tax. The Constitutional convention will probably adopt the recommendation of the Tax committee. In case of adoption by the people it would be the first State constitution providing for a library tax separate from the general tax, thus

putting the library on the same taxation basis as the public school.

Miss Nellie Williams for the Nebraska library association, spoke in part as follows:

We have in Nebraska 21 cities of a population of 3000 and up, all of which have tax-supported libraries. There are 23 towns between 2000 and 3000 population, 21 of which maintain libraries by tax. There are 65 towns in Nebraska between 1000 and 2000 population, and 48 of these have taxed libraries; 13 have association libraries, leaving 4 without any library facilities. There are in Nebraska 44 towns under 1000 population, having libraries; 29 tax-supported and 15 association. In 88 cases, the salaries have been raised, in 5 of which the librarian is receiving \$1500 or more. In 13 towns the library income has been materially increased. The remaining 80 receive approximately the same amount they did two years ago.

The library revenue—How much does a library need—How to get it

G. L. Zwick of the St. Joseph board, and member of the Constitutional convention, stated that the library should have a constant and settled income upon which to depend. The worst possible plan was for the Library board to have to appear before the City council annually asking for the library appropriation. He advocated a stated mill tax provided for by legislative enactment and approved the provision proposed for the new Constitution which would provide for a separate library tax.

John E. Heffelfinger of the Public library board, Arkansas City, Kansas, spoke in part as follows:

The South Dakota Bulletin (June, 1921) states that it is impossible to run any kind of a library on less than \$1500; that up to a population of 2500, \$1 per capita is necessary.

From our own investigations we conclude that initial expense granted and, therefore, not considered, satisfactory library service in towns of 5000 to 25,000 can be maintained on a per capita basis of from 65 cents to 75 cents. From studies made, we may conclude in general that

the revenue, when raised, will be distributed along the following lines:

Salaries, 44% to 54%; books, 12% to 16%; periodicals, 3%; binding, 3% to 4%; fuel and light, 6% to 8%; janitor service, 10% to 13%; insurance, 1% to 2%; supplies and printing, 3% to 4%; equipment and upkeep, 3% to 5%; miscellaneous, 3%.

If the minimum percentages are used in each case only 88% of the tentative needed revenue will have been spent; and if the maximum percentages are followed there will be a total of 112%, or a deficit of 12%.

A paper by Bruce McCulloch of the Omaha library board is summarized as follows:

From a fair general knowledge of the requirements and possibilities of our own library, I would say that the generally accepted idea, among library people, of an annual appropriation equivalent to \$1 per capita of population served would be about right. It might be too large for a big city like London and too small for a city like Podunk. In any case it is a moral certainty that such an appropriation, put to library uses, would be money well invested.

In any event, it is up to the library trustees to secure as good an appropriation as possible whether this amount is fixed by statute, by some legislative body or by an executive. A harmonious, competent and willing library staff is the best and strongest argument a trustee can have to secure an appropriation adequate for an honest program of usefulness in the community.

A librarian's vices and devices

Miss Rebecca D. Kiner, librarian, Morrill free public library, Hiawatha, Kansas, is one of the pioneers of the profession, having been appointed librarian of the Morrill library 42 years ago and being connected with it ever since, either as librarian or a member of the board. She suggested a number of ways in which the librarian could get free help and make her library a real force in the community. She especially recommended that each librarian should be alive to the opportunity of acquiring an endowment fund for her library by be-

quests and thru provisions in wills. Her library has already made a start towards such an endowment, several thousand dollars having been collected. Hiawatha is a town of 3000 population, with an income of \$2700.

How to reach the community—Summary, methods and result

Ward Edwards, president of the Missouri library commission, reported that letters from librarians in the state, received in answer to a questionnaire, led him to the conclusion that librarians considered newspapers the most effective and most universally used means of publicity. Other methods mentioned were exhibits inside and outside the library, floats in parades, open house, signs on library trucks and mailing lists of citizens arranged under subjects which represent their hobbies.

Miss Ida Day, librarian of the Public library, Hutchinson, Kansas, spoke especially of a home library installed in a model home which was part of "Better Homes Week." The vice-president of the Library board and the librarian addressed the Advertising club, and books of interest to the members were taken to the meeting place and applications received and books charged. This was supplemented with follow-up letters giving fuller information about the library resources for business men. Nothing they had done in Hutchinson had brought more appreciation nor had, to all appearances, been more of a surprise than that the library could render such help to business men.

Miss Williams of the Nebraska library commission reported for Nebraska:

We emphasize the personality of the librarian. We believe her willing service is made effectual by business methods, by fulfilling the law of demand and supply, by outside contact with the community and by means of the press. We advocate a board of trustees who will help to sell the library idea to the public by a business-like administration, leavened with a measure of zeal. We believe that these not unreasonable requirements should be supplemented by sufficient support, which will come when

our belief in ourselves is transfused into the public mind by the way of the town council. To me it seems like this. Here is the house that Mr Phil Anthropy built. This is the librarian who inspires the board that harries the council that levies the tax that frenzies the farmer who sells the grain that brings the money that buys the books that reach the community that seeks the house that Mr Phil Anthropy built.

At the Tuesday evening conference, presided over by Miss Tobitt, Milton J. Ferguson of California gave an address on The library, the missing link.

May I in particularizing on our efforts to solve the library problem be permitted to mention the accomplishments of a figure no longer active in the work except by tradition? I refer, of course, to my old chief who laid down the burden —no, not burden, the joy of service—five years ago. He was not a librarian, in one sense; he knew little or nothing about paste, pure rag catalog cards, and delinquent borrowers' fines. But in another sense, he was a librarian so big that we have not yet been able to measure his stature. As a business man, who found himself in the work of bringing people and books together, he made no pretense to originality. His greatest fame rests upon his ability to cut across lots despite the traditional signs warning against crossing the grass. Naturally, he had little patience with efforts to run the library economically—that is, on next to nothing. His belief that a thing worth having is worth paying for is still pretty sound philosophy. And above all, he recognized as a fact the necessity of placing books within easy reach of every child, every dweller in the state and nation.

Of our plan of campaign, it is enough to say that fundamentally our unit of service was broadened to cover the county; that funds are raised by county tax; and that adequate means are taken to insure the services of professionally trained and experienced librarians in executive positions. As a unifying influence, keeping the various libraries in touch with each other, supplying their

unusual needs in books and advice, we have the State library in which is concentrated all the state's interest in this branch of its educational service.

Progress has not kept pace with our imagination, but a task of organizing 57 possible units has covered 42 of those units which are operating with a degree of success permitting us to hope that in time our dreams will come true. The remaining 15 counties had, in 1920, a population of only 183,099 out of 3,426,536 in the state. The 1921-1922 income amounted to \$1,098,211; the book stocks were in excess of 2,140,941v.; branches totaled about 3889. These figures do not include cities having their own library systems.

In the northern part of the state, more than a mile high in the heart of the Salmon mountains, the adventurous traveler will find a county library sign nailed to a giant of the forest. Near this emblem of the outside world is a T N T powder box securely fastened to a tree trunk, high enough to be out of reach of wild animals and safely covered with the top of an old stove to frustrate the curiosity of the chipmunk. In it, forest rangers, ranchers driving their herds into the mountains for summer feeding, wandering prospectors, will find a store of books wherewithal to refresh old memories and to learn new facts and new fancies. This box once contained material of the highest explosive quality, capable in war of snuffing out the lives of men and of leveling proud edifices, and in peace, of carving roadways around the perilous cliffs of towering mountains. I venture to assert, however, that its original content, powerful as it was, can never equal the blasting force of those modest volumes which now make the box their abiding place. The powder at the touch of the electric button did its work in an instant, and was done; the book may move and energize the mind, the soul, not once, but again and again, working its will generation after generation. It is the true high explosive.

A general discussion on county libraries followed Mr Ferguson's paper. Mr Kerr brought up the question of a public

library providing library service without pay to residents in the county. He thought this was a good way to arouse interest if the county residents were made to understand clearly that it was only a temporary arrangement and would be discontinued. Mr Ferguson, however, was of the opinion that to provide such free service was a decided mistake—that the county residents would become accustomed to free service and would be less inclined to vote for a county library on that account.

Malcolm G. Wyer spoke of a survey which had recently been made and printed by the State agricultural experiment station in Nebraska on library conditions and books and reading in the country. The report showed a general lack of reading matter in farm homes.

Mr Ferguson said that they were convinced in California that the proper procedure in a county library campaign was for all towns having public libraries to be excluded from voting on the proposition. If after the county library was established, a community on its own initiative desired to come in, well and good. He said they started in California with the idea that the towns with public libraries should come into the system unless they objected, but experience proved that this did not work out. Mr Ferguson was of the opinion that headquarters should be at the county seat but, of course, it did not necessarily mean that the largest library would be there. Forrest Spaulding suggested that it might be well to locate the headquarters of the county library in a book-wagon and thus it would be easy to make a transfer when county seats were changed.

Malcolm G. Wyer, at the Wednesday morning conference, in presenting Mr Utley, the speaker of the morning, suggested that as this was the first regional conference of the A. L. A. it might illustrate the advantages of holding a general conference of the A. L. A. once in two years and of regional conferences like the one being held in St. Joseph on the other year.

Mr Utley, speaking on The library of the future, said that he as no H. G.

Wells and that his talk would not be a comprehensive attempt to predict the future of library development. He contrasted conditions in the United States at the end of the Civil and World wars. He did not believe that library work was going to be affected seriously by the present stringency and the cry for lower taxes, and while they should be economical in administration, they should not try to get along with one dollar where formerly they had two.

Mr Utley spoke of the splendid special collections being built up in libraries in the United States. He did not think these were being used as they should be and hoped for the time when institutions of learning would send graduate-students, one at a time, to such libraries to do research work. He called special attention to the collection on English literature and Americana in the Henry E. Huntington library; the collection on European linguistics in the Newberry library; the collection on Americana before 1800 in the John Carter Brown library.

Mr Utley devoted some time to the question of popular fiction of ephemeral interest. In his opinion, libraries will in years to come concern themselves more with books of permanent worth and interest—books of reference and educational value which appeal to the trades, professions and business fields, as well as the arts and various branches of literature. A thousand copies of a popular novel are needed to fill the demand. Tomorrow, the same books remain on the shelves uncalled for. There should be other places than the public library where such books may be obtained. The reading public will come to realize this and public libraries will become treasure houses of books which endure.

The last question Mr Utley raised was what part the A. L. A. would play in the library of the future. He thought that it would play a large part as it has in the past, especially in promoting the professional solidarity of librarians. Twenty years ago the A. L. A. had about 1800 members; now it has over 6000. He spoke of the fact that already plans were

being made for the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the American Library Association and committees would soon be appointed for carrying out this celebration in 1926. One of the things which he hoped for the A. L. A. was that it might add prestige to the library profession by the acquisition of a permanent building for headquarters as other associations are doing.

Group conferences

The group conferences were well attended. The group of catalogers, conducted by Miss Sula Wagner, represented the smallest libraries as well as large college and public libraries. Some of the questions discussed were: Are L. C. cards practical for the small library? Can Cutter numbers be dispensed with? What is the most practical way of handling duplicates? Keeping subject headings up to date; Popularizing public documents; The pleasures of cataloging.

John B. Heffelfinger led the discussion at the meeting of library trustees, on Library budgets, including salaries; The work of library board committees; Relation of the library board to the city officials.

Mary A. Ayres, supervisor of children's work, Kansas City public library, presided at the children's librarians conference, where Miss Ruth Miller of St. Joseph, presented Recent books for children, discussed by Miss Lillian Constant of Lawrence, Kansas. Mrs Merlyn A. Anderson of Beatrice, Nebraska, discussed Growth of coöperation between the schools and the library. Theresa G. Randolph of Pittsburgh, Kansas, Miss Alice Burgess, Wichita, Kansas, and Miss A. M. Hughes, of Fremont, Nebraska, discussed various phases of Mrs Anderson's subject.

A cinema of the work of the American committee for Devastated France in establishing libraries in French villages was then shown. Miss Alice I. Hazelton of the St. Louis public library, commented on the picture as shown and gave a short account of her visit to the libraries at Soissons, Coucy and Anizy last

August, under the guidance of Mlle Du-proix of the American committee.

Miss Hazel Howes, Wichita, Kansas, presided over the group of high school librarians, which discussed Teaching the use of the high school library. A tentative outline of lessons was presented by Mrs Jessie W. Luther and Mrs Elsie Howard Pine of the Kansas State normal school. Other subjects discussed were, Getting the needs of the high school library before the superintendent and the board of education, and Making the high school library a library and not a study hall.

Mrs Margery Doud, librarian, Buder branch, St Louis public library, was in charge of the Lending librarians group. A subject which provoked considerable discussion was Substituting an identification card for a regular borrower's card. Hutchinson, Kansas, reported that it was saving one assistant's time by this change. The feeling of those present seemed to be that this system was better adapted to the small library than the large one. A special bargain day on which all over-due books might be returned to the library with no questions asked and no fines charged had been tried out by several libraries.

H. O. Severance, librarian, University of Missouri, led the group discussing Problems of the order department. Subjects taken up were: Record of gifts and binding; What class of gifts to solicit; From whom should purchases be made—local dealer, publisher or importer.

Miss Anita Hostetter of the Kansas State normal school library led the discussion on extension and package loan libraries. Topics taken up were: Work with clubs and schools, Reference work with individuals and Duplication of service by various agencies of the same state.

Mrs Jane A. Hurty of the University of Missouri presided over the Special librarians, who discussed Free access to stacks; Magazines in technical libraries; Newspaper indexing; Biographical indexing of men and women in Missouri.

Thursday morning was devoted to library round tables. Librarians of cities of 300-3000 population were presided over by Miss Nellie Williams.

Librarians from cities of 2000-10,000 population had a conference presided over by Miss Mary C. McQuaid, librarian, Public library, Fairbury, Nebraska.

Miss Grace D. Rose, librarian, Public library, Des Moines, presided at the round table of librarians from cities of 10,000-up. The topics were the question of having members of a library staff make out efficiency records for themselves, and the Grand Rapids plan of allowing assistants three to four months time on pay to take special studies or for travel.

The group of college and university librarians, in charge of Earl N. Manchester, director of libraries, University of Kansas, discussed apportionment of book funds, gift material and its disposal when not needed, reserve books and fines. Librarians from teacher-training institutions were presided over by Ward Edwards, librarian, State teachers college, Warrensburg, Mo.

On Thursday afternoon, meetings of State library associations were held to transact necessary business.

On Thursday evening, a discussion of Children's Book Week was led by Miss Alice I. Hazeltine.

A group interested in librarians' reading was in charge of Miss Edith Tobitt, who gave an exceedingly good paper on this subject.

A book-preparing and binding demonstration at the Public library was conducted by Theodore Kroeger, binding foreman, and Miss Grace Hill, catalog department, Kansas City public library.

Altho not officially on the program, mention should be made of the excellent talks which Mr Ferguson gave at the noonday luncheon of the Rotary Club and Mr Utley, at the luncheon of the members of the Chamber of Commerce. Librarians were guests at both of these luncheons. Mr Utley, in his address, said "You will find us, as librarians, the most dissatisfied of public servants," explaining not that we were dissatisfied with our own lot but dissatisfied with the results obtained when possibilities were so great.

CHARLES H. COMPTON,
Secretary.

Library Meetings

California—The third quarterly meeting of the Orange county library club was held at the Public library of Fullerton, October 7. It was turned into an Americanization meeting by the enthusiastic presence of Miss Druzilla MacKay who has recently been engaged to supervise Americanization work among Mexican laborers in Orange county. Miss MacKay gave a vivid and entertaining account of her experiences and adventures in getting her work established. She exhibited books and pamphlets, pictures and charts, used in teaching the foreigners a working knowledge of English. Miss MacKay made a strong plea for help from the libraries of Orange county, setting out in detail just what help could be given by books and other library material.

RUTH ELLIS,
Secretary.

District of Columbia—Fall meetings of the District of Columbia library association were inaugurated, October 20, 1922, with a "Get-it-done meeting," attended by more than 100 Washington librarians. Dr Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of public schools, Washington, and Miss Rebecca B. Rankin, president of the Special libraries association, and Municipal reference librarian of New York City, were the speakers.

Miss Rankin emphasized the need for teamwork among librarians to the end that library service may be "sold" to the public.

"The American library, operating as a service-giving institution has set an admirable standard of performance," she said, "but this service has not been fully exploited or utilized. With the birth of a new conception of coöperation and professional unity, library service today bids fair to attain a position of even greater importance and prestige in the community."

Miss Rankin called attention to the survey of Washington's informational resources now being undertaken by the District of Columbia library association and stated that it should "facili-

tate local research undertakings and be of benefit to investigators in other cities."

Dr Frank W. Ballou said: "Only by actual contact with books on science, art and literature, as made available in school and public libraries, can the public school student gain a vital appreciation of the subjects he studies. The public schools of Washington have not been slow to participate in the movement to extend library facilities to their pupils. We have now a series of high school libraries which rank with those of any other city in the country, and provision is being made for the extension of school library facilities."

Dr Ballou explained the present policy of establishing branches of the public library in the Washington grade schools to the end that the public library provide both the juvenile and adult population in different parts of the city with library facilities in their home neighborhoods.

Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., president of the association, introduced the speakers, and presided at a short business session. Announcement was made of a four page multigraphed news bulletin, issued to members of the association. This is called *D. C. L. A. Doings*, and contains news and items of library activities in Washington. Copies of the first issue of this bulletin were received by the members and, among other things, it contained a chart showing the organization and activities of the District of Columbia library association and the names of all officers and committee chairmen. The meeting was then turned into an informal social session and Miss Rankin and Dr Ballou were introduced to various members of the association. The Superintendent of schools thus had opportunity to talk over the school and library situation with interested individuals, making for clearer understanding by both factors in the work.

A unique aspect of this meeting of the association was the interest displayed by the Washington newspapers. Two papers

ran advance notices of the meetings; four printed stories of the meeting on the day after, and one paper commented editorially upon it in its Sunday issue. Altogether, Washington newspapers devoted 34 column-inches of space in their articles on the meeting.

Iowa—The thirty-second annual meeting of the Iowa library association was held at Cedar Rapids, October 23-25.

Mr W. F. Riley, the president, was unavoidably detained on the opening day and Miss Grace Shellenberger, second vice-president, presided. An address of welcome was given by Luther A. Brewer, president of the Cedar Rapids library board, and a response by Miss Mary E. McCoy of Indianola. After the usual reports Mrs Cora Wilson Stewart of Kentucky spoke on The campaign against illiteracy. The figures which she gave concerning illiteracy in the United States and in Iowa and her account of the work that was being done in teaching adult illiterates to read and write inspired all present with a desire to assist in this work.

The evening program consisted of an address and readings on Recent poetry by Prof Edwin Ford Piper of the State university of Iowa. Mr Piper spoke of the different messages of the different poets, one attempting to interpret beauty, another present day conditions and another mid-west life, etc. He read a number of poems written on the latter subject, among them his own. The address was followed by a social hour, the librarians of Cedar Rapids being hostesses.

On Tuesday morning, the business meeting was held, the principal subject of discussion being a change in the membership dues to a sliding scale for library membership in cities of different sizes, with a flat rate for individuals. Some doubt was expressed as to the legality of a library board using its tax funds for this purpose and the subject was referred back to the committee for investigation.

Report was received from the legislative committee and communications in regard to the A. L. A. membership, book binding, the salaries of the staff of the

Library Congress, etc., were received and indorsed.

The president's address omitted at the opening session was given here, followed by an address on County libraries by J. G. Mitchell, of Des Moines, attorney for the Iowa farm bureau. Mr Mitchell made no attempt to cover the mechanics of the subject, devoting his time to the spiritual side, so to speak, and the difficulties which the librarians will meet, naming among these the preoccupation caused by the present unrest, the movies, etc. The address was inspiring and helpful.

Tuesday afternoon was devoted to round tables at which the problems of the different groups were discussed. These were followed at 4.15 by an address by Dr Herbert Martin, of Drake University, Des Moines, on the Child mind.

Tuesday evening, three one-act plays were presented by the Coe College players. They were not only entertaining but showed the librarians what might be done in the way of Little Theater entertainments.

At the closing session on Wednesday morning, Irving B. Richman of Muscatine gave an inspiring and helpful address on "The newer treatment of history" naming as examples "The outline of history" by H. G. Wells, Van Loon's "Story of mankind," "The chronicles of America" and other books.

Book talks followed, fiction being treated by Miss Mary Egan of Clinton and Miss Lydia Barrette of Mason City, juvenile books by Miss Linn Jones of Des Moines, who gave also a list of "Dont's." Under travel and biography, Miss Edna Giesler of Des Moines spoke briefly of "The Dingbat of Arcady" by Wilkinson, Miss Grace Murphy of Davenport on "Tramping with a poet in the Rockies," Miss Mae C. Anders of Des Moines on the "Chronicles of Chicora" by Pringle, and Miss Grace D. Rose on "Here, there and everywhere" by Hamilton. Lists covering the different groups of books were circulated.

In order to promote sociability the secretary of the Iowa library commission

proposed a slogan for the meeting in the game "Who'll Speak First" offering a prize to the person who should speak to the largest number of strangers. Curiosity was expressed as to how this was to be determined but all present felt that the award of a beautiful bouquet of flowers to Miss Hagey and the staff of the Cedar Rapids library was well made.

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to an automobile ride, a visit to the Quaker Oats establishment and the Masonic library and a tea given by the staff of the Cedar Rapids library.

The attendance was not as large as at some meetings, due to the location of the meeting place and to other reasons. Invitations for the next meeting were received from Burlington, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Des Moines, Fort Dodge, and Mason City. The decision was left to the Executive board. The officers for the coming year are:

President, Miss Grace Shellenberger, Davenport; first vice-president, Mrs. H. W. Spaulding, Grinnell; second vice-president, Miss E. Joanna Hagey, Cedar Rapids; secretary, Miss Ruth Gibbons, Cherokee; treasurer, Miss Mae C. Anders, Des Moines. Member of certification board, Miss Charlotte Crosley, Webster City.

Kentucky—Berea was the meeting place of the Kentucky library association, October 12-14.

At the opening session, George T. Settle, librarian of the Free public library of Louisville, made a response to Dr J. W. Raine's address of welcome. This was followed by a short speech by the president of the association, Miss Euphemia K. Corwin, librarian of Berea college.

The general subject of the conference was the adaptation of library resources to rural life, and this idea was kept in mind by the discussion of The librarian and the country child, by J. F. Smith, of Berea college; by Miss Fannie C. Rawson's talk on the work of the State library commission; Miss Jennie O. Cochrane of Louisville, who spoke on Traveling libraries of Jefferson county;

Mrs H. G. Henderson of Georgetown who talked of Traveling libraries in Scott county. Mrs W. H. Coffman of Georgetown spoke of The club woman in library work.

At the round table on Large public, school and college libraries, Miss Cora Beatty of the Free public library, Louisville, spoke on Methods and results of advertising the library.

Miss Beatty said in part:

Advertising the library

It is a time honored custom to begin by defining the subject about which one is to talk. In this case why not think of advertising as the imagination that sees in a project possibilities that can be realized only by appealing to the public in new ways to create a desire where none existed before.

It may not be desirable to tell the whole truth about libraries, for honestly, they are as a rule not so much used as we could hope. But surely this condition, it would seem, would justify a bit of publicity.

Let us consider only free advertising, as it appears that this kind is most desirable in that it is within the reach of all libraries and should be most effective.

Of course there must be something to advertise, and we have it. Public libraries offer a wide variety of service. Business, trade and manufacturing, art, amusement, science, philosophy, religion and politics, these are some of the phases of human activity in which a library busies itself. Isn't everyone interested in at least one of these branches?

The librarian knows what he has to offer, but it takes at least two to do that much talked-of thing, coöperate. We have to tell people what we have.

The principal medium is the newspaper. In addition to the monthly reports, there are the editorials, the news items, the lists of new books and the feature articles, each of which can be marshalled for the library.

The moving pictures are giving us a certain type of publicity. In some instances they are offering a stimulus to people to go back and read the tales, the

really good tales of yesterday—and what is even better, perhaps, the volumes dating back to the days before yesterday. Don Marquis gives us this, picked up among the early morning commuters:

"Was ye at the pitchers last night? . . . Yeah? . . . Good, ain't it? They're gettin' the pitchers out in book form now, 'Knighthood in Flower' and all. Somebody oughta get out Monty Crista in book form; bet it'd go big!"

The clubs, the board of trade, and other business organizations form another branch thru which we can work. The women's clubs are realizing more and more the value of library service. We are on intimate terms with the Thanatopsis clubs and the little groups of serious thinkers; but we have hardly more than a bowing acquaintance with the business man—that is, the business man before he is tired.

Of course it is always the open season for stalking the business man, in library work. No doubt he mistrusts the value of anything that is free. Actually, sad to relate, financial statistics of libraries prove it is too often almost free, but in theory it has been paid for. So why not avail oneself of a service, an expert service, not to put it too strongly, owned and maintained by the city, and for which a portion, however small, of the taxes is set aside? It has been said that the business man has been too prone to limit his interest in the library to an occasional trip just to show the place off to visitors. The business element should view us more as a public service corporation. There have been many articles recently pointing out the valuable material at hand and easily accessible to an experienced research worker.

One of the most interesting sessions was the round table for small libraries, conducted by Miss Fannie C. Rawson, of the Kentucky library commission. For several years this feature has attracted librarians of the smaller libraries to the meeting, as it gives them an opportunity to discuss their personal problems and get suggestions from each other in the smaller matters.

The program was supplemented by a contribution from Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of PUBLIC LIBRARIES, the honor guest of the association, who had made a more formal address to the entire association on the previous day. Miss Ahern read an entertaining and stimulating paper, A day at a small library, which revealed the many calls to which these librarians respond.

Mrs Henderson of Scott county free library and Miss Rawson urged preparation for special observance of Children's Book Week. Miss Tunis of Danville showed the necessity of educating the public in regard to abusing and losing books. Mrs Arnold of Middlesboro begged librarians to be generous in the number of books allowed a borrower, while Mrs Gardener of Scottsville demonstrated how all of these books could be charged on one card.

Miss Paxton of Stanford gave suggestions for enlarging the magazine collection and stressed the value of this material in reference work. Miss Wheatcroft of the Kentucky library commission pointed out fields of growth for small libraries and urged some new activity to be undertaken each year.

Miss Rawson closed the meeting with a discussion on book binding, means of raising funds and other topics of general interest.

It seems scarcely possible that more delightful surroundings could have been enjoyed than the location of Berea college. In the midst of friendly mountains, flanked by the experiment fields of Berea college, in the midst of well paved, and that most unusual quality, clean streets, housed in a good hotel, with ample room for the meetings, great and small, the atmosphere of the place was most enchanting. The rooms set aside for the meeting were ample, the weather was delightful, the mountain chill simple adding zest to the occasion, while both students and faculty were untiring in the discharge of their duties as hosts of the various occasions.

President Hutchins received the librarians with the utmost cordiality and the evening spent at his very pleasant home,

with music and pictures, was most delightful.

The crowning event was the pilgrimage for an out-of-door supper on the top of a mountain some miles distant from the Inn. The glory of the autumn coloring, the sweep of landscape, delicious edibles and charming society combined to make a memorable occasion.

The officers elected for next year are as follows:

President, Mrs A. S. Gardner, Scottsville; first vice-president, Miss Margaret King, librarian, State university, Lexington; second vice-president, Miss Elizabeth Tunis, librarian, Public library, Danville, Ky.; secretary and treasurer, Miss Mary Robert Loyd, librarian, Kentucky Wesleyan college, Winchester; Member-at-large, Mrs W. H. Coffman, Georgetown.

Massachusetts—A joint meeting of the three Massachusetts library organizations was held in Greenfield, October 19-21.

The first session was conducted by the Massachusetts library club under the leadership of its president, Harold T. Dougherty. Prof Raymond G. Gettell of Amherst college gave the address of the evening, his topic being the United States in world politics. Prof Gettell sketched the development of our foreign policy and later outlined the position now held by the United States. In summarizing the effects of the new aspects of the foreign policy of the United States, he pointed out that there is a growth of centralizing power of the United States government as against the states, an increasing of the power of the president, and governmental gains at the expense of the individual.

Miss E. Louise Jones of the Library commission conducted a round table on library problems on Friday morning. Discussion developed the fact that children's rooms in the majority of libraries do not observe full time opening schedule. State-librarian Redstone emphasized the importance of libraries keeping general and special statutes, acts and resolves. Large libraries should keep vari-

ous editions of the statutes, but one is sufficient for small libraries.

Harold A. Wooster of Westfield describes an inexpensive process of filing mounted pictures.

In response to an inquiry, it was found that no library releases for general circulation, books already reserved for a group of readers.

The question as to the age when children should be permitted to use the adult department showed a consensus of opinion favoring the placing of books for ninth grade reading lists in the children's room, thereby bringing the reading in the children's room forward one year. Some libraries require children to have an admission slip in order to use the adult department.

The Friday afternoon session was in charge of the Western Massachusetts club under its president, Harold A. Wooster. Prof Burges Johnson of Vassar college presented a Layman's idea of a librarian. After a facetious discussion of the librarian of his youth, Prof Johnson declared that the librarian should have three dominant loyalties, the first, himself, second, his job, and third, his community. First there should be an intense desire to progress in one's chosen field. It is not so necessary to have belief in the library one has as to have a dream of a better one. No one can formulate the dream. No other profession asks for quite the same point of view. The librarian must feel the necessity of working for the community as a whole. The task is to put one's hand to it and go at it with dreams. It is necessary to like the community while you are there, not because it is the thing to do, but because one believes in it, altho this may never take the form of verbal boasting. It is essential, however, all thru, to have a belief in one's power to help. At the close of Prof Johnson's address, copies of his article, *A book in the house*, reprinted from *Harper's Magazine*, were distributed by the Western Massachusetts library club.

Following the afternoon session, pleasant excursions were made to Deerfield and Northfield.

The session on Friday afternoon opened with a book pageant written by Miss M. Grace Fickett of the Westfield normal school. Costumes were made up of full length replicas of the backs of some much-used reference books. The books were represented as speaking to the people, inviting them to use the volume and admonishing readers for ill usage. Books with speaking parts were Webster's dictionary, New International cyclopedia, Who's Who, Warner's library, Larned's History for ready reference, Stedman's Library of American literature, Bartlett's Familiar quotations and the World almanac.

Z. Marshall Crane, library trustee of Dalton who had been associated with the work of the Near East relief at the time of the distress in the Caucasus and the appearance of Bolshevism in Russia, gave an interesting address on the Near East.

The Massachusetts library club scholarship was awarded to Miss Gertrude L. Harrington, a student at Simmons college, 1923.

The Saturday afternoon session was in charge of the New England School library association, the program including remarks by Clarence D. Kingsley, supervisor of Secondary education, Massachusetts, on Planning a high school library, and a talk on Story telling in schools by Miss Mabel C. Bragg, assistant superintendent of schools, Newton.

The winter meeting of the club will be held in Providence, January 25-26, 1923.

Varied and sometimes impromptu programs of entertainment were given during the meeting.

Michigan—The register showed an enrollment of 169 members present at the thirty-second annual meeting of the Michigan library association held in Flint, October 24-25. There were three important matters introduced for consideration at the opening session, Tuesday afternoon, namely, school and county libraries and the penal fines, certification of librarians, and the report of the committee on legislation.

As provided in the constitution, school libraries and those public libraries which function as school libraries receive the penal fines as part of their appropriation for books. During a general discussion the fact was brought out that neither their distribution nor expenditure was satisfactory. According to the present system, fines collected in a given county remain in that county; consequently those wherein large cities are located receive large sums, while the sparsely settled districts receive only very small amounts. In many instances it has been found that the funds were being misappropriated or spent unwisely, not thru dishonesty but thru ignorance. It was suggested that librarians inform themselves of existing conditions in their respective counties and try to correct if possible any errors found.

Certification for Michigan librarians was introduced by Miss Sleneau of the MacGregor public library, who outlined briefly the Wisconsin certification law, and the tentative plan suggested by the committee on National certification and training of the American Library Association. She said it might be several years before national certification was well launched, but that it was a goal toward which to work. Since some states have already adopted the plan and others were about to do so, it was the sentiment of those present that Michigan librarians should give the matter their most careful thought and consideration. The president was instructed to appoint a committee of three to make further investigation and report at the next meeting.

The committee on legislation, of which Mr Ranck of the Grand Rapids public library is chairman, recommended three bills for presentation at the next legislature, namely, the librarian's retirement fund bill, another for the promotion of county library service, and a third providing for the acceptance of properly certified copies of manuscripts, books, etc., in libraries as evidence in the courts of the state. In regard to some provision for carrying on the library promotion work formerly done by

the State library commission which was abolished at the last legislature, the committee recommended this work be placed for the present under the supervision of the State library, and every effort be made to secure legislation for its adequate financial support.

The outstanding feature of the evening session was a talk on "The state's opportunities for service thru libraries" by M. L. Dudgeon of the Milwaukee public library, whose central thought was expressed in his statement that libraries are educational institutions and as such should receive state support and supervision. Large sums of money are, he said, appropriated every year for schools, colleges and universities which benefit not more than one-fourth the population. Libraries are more universal in their appeal, more democratic in their tendencies, and are, therefore, entitled to state aid as well as schools and universities. John T. Frederick of the University of Pittsburgh and editor of *The Midland* gave a delightful talk on the "Literary progress of the Middle-West," after which an informal reception was held.

Wednesday's session opened with a talk on "Tricks of the trade" by Mr Wheeler of Muskegon, who enumerated various methods of displaying books for the purpose of increasing their circulation. Miss Ronan, in a brief talk on "Red tape vs human vagaries" defined red tape as the routine process which stands between the librarian and the patron, and emphasized that the librarian's first consideration should be service with the least possible friction. Miss Beglinger, who spoke briefly on The Education of the foreigner, earnestly requested the coöperation of the Michigan library association in this phase of educational work. Miss Walton conducted a book experience meeting which was both interesting and practical. Mr Emerson, librarian of the Jackson public library, spoke on "World history, Wells, Van Loon and Robinson;" Miss Frederick, branch librarian, Detroit, on "Van Loon, who reads him and why;" Mr Brown, librarian of Highland Park

high-school library, on "Delight vs requirement;" Miss Constance Bement, librarian of Port Huron public library, on "Best sellers and books most in demand;" Miss Anne Wiggins, assistant-superintendent of the schools of Flint, on "A teacher's viewpoint;" Miss Falkingham, librarian of Benton Harbor public library, on "Three or four recent books in my library;" Miss Margaret Smith, from the reference department of the Michigan University library, on "Reading of college students."

Officers elected are: President, Constance Bement, Port Huron public library; first vice-president, Harold L. Wheeler, Muskegon public library; second vice-president, Edith Thomas, library of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; secretary, Charlotte M. Jackson, State library, Lansing; treasurer, Helena LeFevre, Spies public library, Menominee.

CHARLOTTE M. JACKSON,
Secretary.

Minnesota—The Minnesota library association held its annual meeting at Duluth, October 2-4, with an attendance of 124 members. The president, Miss Alice Dunlap, welcomed the visitors after which a roll call of libraries was responded to with the most striking features of the work during the year.

Miss Elizabeth Robinson's report of the Education committee told of the outline which the committee had prepared for the use of those who were speaking on librarianship as a profession. In May and June talks were given in a number of schools and colleges to encourage library school candidates. School libraries, Children's Book Week and the increasing number of calls for school librarians thruout the state, were among the subjects commented upon in the report.

The striking features of the Detroit conference were discussed by those who had attended, and it was the consensus that the meetings of the American Library Association would be of much greater benefit if held away from the larger cities.

The paper, What corporation training has to teach us, read by F. K. Walter, advocated business methods in library publicity, urging corporation methods of advertising.

Miss Baldwin, chairman of the Committee on standardization and certification urged a better business system in library management and the establishing of standard methods thruout the state. A heated discussion followed this report, Miss Ahern and Mr Walter both urging librarians to consider the circulation statistics of less importance than other matters.

At the round table of work with foreign born, led by Miss Hickman, Miss Campbell told of the treatment of foreigners in St. Paul; Miss Corteau of the St. Paul library spoke of the cataloging and sources of foreign books; Miss Tawney told of the methods of selection in the foreign book department of Minneapolis of which Miss Neilson is chief, and Miss Martin read the paper prepared by Miss McLean of Minneapolis, telling of her visits to the Naturalization Court where the new citizen is welcomed to the library.

Miss Hurlburt led the round table on administration, which discussed methods of detecting and punishing mutilations and theft.

The report of the Library legislation committee by Miss Countryman, chairman, outlined plans of certification by legislation. The county library law was read with recommendation that there be revision of the county law, state aid for libraries, certification of librarians, library instruction in the university. The report was accepted, but it was decided to drop further action until a later date.

The round table on Recent developments in county library work, led by Miss Countryman, was participated in by Miss Field who told of the work just started in Hennepin county, while Miss Clark of Hibbing told of her visits to libraries abroad.

The discussion of publicity methods by Miss Rosholt resulted in the appointment of a Publicity committee of the state association.

At the Tuesday evening session Mayor Snively gave a short talk. Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, of PUBLIC LIBRARIES, was the speaker of the evening. Her paper urged the carrying on of higher ideals in library work, less attention to statistics and more to the human side of the work. Her advice to librarians was for more personal reading of the higher type.

Mrs Banning, the author of several books of fiction, contributed suggestions about the choosing of books, urging less attention to the opinions of the group of younger critics and more to the opinions of one's readers.

The report of the Committee on courses in library science, by Mrs Jennings, chairman, read by Mr Wheelock, suggested the creation of a library school at the University of Minnesota with a degree of bachelor of library science. It was unanimously indorsed by the association and a resolution introduced by Mr Wheelock will be submitted to the state legislature during the coming session and to the board of regents of the University.

The book symposium conducted by Miss Powell included books on Religion and ethics, by Miss Hutchinson; Technical books, by Miss Thorson and Miss Dutcher; History and biography, by Mrs Blanchard and Miss Clennon; Childrens' books, by Miss McCubrey and Miss Raines; Fiction, by Miss Martin and Miss Lamb.

Miss Baldwin suggested a committee of trustees to arouse interest among trustees and the new president will appoint the committee.

The newly elected officers are: President, F. K. Walter, University of Minnesota library; first vice-president, Julia Fink, Faribault public library; second vice-president, Blanch Spooner, School and public library, Montevideo; secretary and treasurer, Sophia Lammers, Mankato public library; ex-officio, Alice Dunlap, Duluth public library.

Nebraska—The Nebraska library association held its annual meeting, October 17-19, in St. Joseph, Mo., in connection with the Missouri Valley re-

gional conference of the American Library Association.

Nebraska was represented by 53 librarians from throughout the state, which was agreed as a good representation, at the first meeting held out of the state.

At the business meeting, Recruiting for librarianship was brought up for discussion and referred to the incoming president for action. Other topics of discussion were: What is a reasonable income for your library, and Is your library organized for education?

The officers elected for 1922-23 were: President, Lulu Horne, Lincoln; vice-president, Mary C. McQuaid, Fairbury; secretary-treasurer, Ethel Langdon, University Place.

EDNA J. WOLFF,
Secretary-treasurer.

North Dakota—The seventeenth annual meeting of the North Dakota library association was held in Devil's Lake, October 2-5.

The meeting was held at the same time as the State federation of women's clubs in order that the members of that organization might attend the library meetings. As most of the North Dakota libraries were started by women's clubs, and in many cases are entirely supported by them, there is close connection between the two organizations and there was a large attendance at all the meetings.

The need of library publicity was the keynote of the meeting. The County library law comes before the legislature at the next session and it is hoped that such an interest in the library will be aroused in the state that there will be no question in regard to the passing of the law.

It was decided to hold the 1923 meeting in the spring rather than in the fall as that time seems more convenient for the majority of the librarians present. Fargo was chosen as the next meeting place. The officers elected for the coming year are: President, Mary E. Downey, secretary. North Dakota library commission; Bessie Baldwin, librarian,

Williston, vice-president; Inga Rynning, librarian, Fargo, secretary-treasurer.

GERTRUDE M. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Ohio—The Ohio library association met, October 24-27, at Van Wert. In view of the new county library law recently passed, holding the meeting in the town which proudly boasts of having organized one of the first county libraries in the United States, was particularly appropriate. As Van Wert is the home town of the president, an air of cordial hospitality pervaded the meetings and everybody felt personally welcomed by Mr Antrim and his wife.

The address at the first session was given by George B. Utley, president of the A. L. A., who brought a message of good cheer and predicted a brilliant future for libraries.

The following day a trip by automobile was made to Convoy, a village of about 500 inhabitants, where the Van Wert library had a station and a collection of books in the consolidated school. Here, in the school hall a brief talk was given by Mrs Cleo Long on the value of the library to Convoy. The freshness and simplicity of her talk appealed to all. Mr Greulach, county superintendent of schools, spoke on the county library's value to rural schools.

At the afternoon session, Vernon Riegel, State superintendent of public instruction, and by virtue of his office, chairman of the State library commission, made an address in which he emphasized the close connection between the school and the library. He was followed by G. W. Strong, librarian of Adelbert college, who told of interesting experiences of a year abroad when he visited many university and national libraries. He drew an amusing composite picture of an American library as a large, light, airy, warm room ornamented with a vase of flowers and a Boston fern and situated on a main street, and contrasted it with a composite picture of a European library with its dim lights, bitter cold, forbidding railings and inaccessibility. He was, however, received

by the foreign librarians with a warm cordiality.

At the conclusion of his talk the meeting resolved itself into sections, the college and reference section meeting with R. E. Stauffer of Mt. Union college, and the library and school section with Miss Wright of Toledo.

Van Wert county was settled in part by Welshmen, and wherever there are Welshmen there are music lovers, as attested by the music furnished at the Wednesday evening banquet and at other sessions, by local talent of a high order. At the banquet, Mrs Antrim, Dr Root and Miss Lucy Keeler gave interesting five minute toasts, after which the address of the evening was given by Herbert S. Hirshberg, recently appointed State librarian. His subject was The job ahead. He began with a frank statement of conditions and followed this with a plan of work which thrilled the heart of every librarian present with hope for the library future of Ohio.

At the Thursday morning session, Mr Vitz of Toledo made the report of the committee on District meetings and library extension. Miss Jessie Van Cleve of the A. L. A. *Booklist* had an address on The merit of a book, in which she discussed the standards by which a book should be judged. Lee R. Bonnewitz, in his address, The merit of a flower, discoursed of the satisfaction to be gained by the cultivation and love of flowers, and transported his hearers far away from this workaday world into realms of ethereal beauty. Later some of the librarians visited his lovely garden and saw the twenty golden pheasants which roamed about in it.

Again the meeting resolved itself into sections. Twenty seven trustees met with C. B. Pollock of Van Wert; the Children's section met with Miss Fangmeyer of Cincinnati, and the Small libraries section with Miss Julia Merrill, chief of the Organization division of the State library.

At the Thursday afternoon session, Miss Boyer of the Standard school of filing of Cleveland had an address, What the library has that the business man

needs, in which she discussed some of the library tools which a business man would find useful. Miss Loleta Dawson, librarian of Wayne county, Michigan, gave an amusing review of her experiences as county librarian. Miss Eastman of Cleveland presided over the City and industrial section and Mr Antrim over the County library section.

At the evening session, Nevin O. Winter gave an address, "Seeing yellow," which was an account of a trip thru China. This was followed by a community pageant which pictured the development of Van Wert.

The officers elected for 1922-23 were: President, Miss Elizabeth Steele of Lorraine; first vice-president, Mrs E. M. Wales of Massilon; second vice-president, R. E. Stauffer of Alliance; third vice-president, Miss Shuler of Miamisburg; secretary, Miss Wulfekoetter of Cincinnati; treasurer, Gilbert O. Ward of Cleveland.

ALICE B. COY,
Secretary.

Pennsylvania—Miss Anna A. McDonald, president, opened the twenty-second annual meeting of the Keystone State library association on the evening of October 24, for a four day session, held in Altoona. Registrations showed 132 in attendance at the conferences.

Miss McDonald, in greeting the association, touched upon a few of the sign posts which point to a brighter future in the library world. She spoke of the increased incomes for libraries in the state, growth of favorable public sentiment and the near dawn of the county library movement in Pennsylvania. "The public library has become an economic necessity," Miss McDonald cited in closing, "and tho we may dream dreams for the future, the time for action has come."

Dr George P. Donehoo, state librarian, also stressed this note of optimism in his address "What a State library should be."

Dr Donehoo spoke of the critical age of transition in which we are now living since we have drifted away

from the moorings of our forefathers, and away from all ancient tradition. In this transition period of danger to our democracy, the value of the library as an educational institution and an Americanization force in nation and state was well brought out. Dr Donehoo closed by outlining the policy of the State library, which is service, and this service can only be rendered with the help and coöperation of every library and librarian in Pennsylvania. He emphasized the need for vision, saying, "We have not passed the age of vision and ideals, without which our work is in vain."

Mrs Anne W. Howland, director, School of library science, Drexel institute, voiced the hopes and plans for the new-old library school. She gave just a word to the old school which needs no introduction, and to the professional standing of many of its graduates which is unquestioned. She then briefly outlined the plans for the new school, taking in turn, each requirement for professional standing and the aims of the school not only to meet these but to, "go them one better."

In response to the introduction of the president, Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle began her address on Schools and the library by saying that it was with regret that she had to introduce a note of pessimism to the splendid notes of optimism sounded Tuesday evening by Miss McDonald and Dr Donehoo. There are 60,000,000 people in the United States today without library facilities. With the effect we are all too familiar but the cause should be carefully studied. "The work with the children of today is the most important factor in library progress." With this thought in mind Miss Bogle spoke of the need for picked people in school work, best equipped libraries and coöperation between school and library.

The meeting was open for discussion and various phases of coöperation between school and library brought out in brief remarks from Miss Ster-

ling and Miss Miller. Miss Root and Miss True told of the pride of the citizens of Erie in the library "Ford-Arrow" truck. Miss Steele of Bradford reported a novel way of raising money for books by means of a memorial fund. Over \$100 was given during the past year by school children in memory of two beloved school teachers who passed away. A special book plate is used in the books bought with this fund.

At the Wednesday evening banquet, Elsie Singmaster Lewars read two of her Pennsylvania stories, "The great day," a story of Gettysburg, and the humorous Millerstown story of "The man who was nice and common."

A splendid paper on the Public library, a community necessity, was read by Dr John M. Thomas, president of Pennsylvania State college. At the close of his paper, Dr Thomas said he was going to have a good time and talk State college, which he did to the profit as well as enjoyment of all present.

The Thursday morning program was entirely devoted to a discussion led by Miss Sherman, on The need of a definite income for libraries and how to get it.

The report of the committee on certification was read by Miss Poland, chairman. The report stated that certification should be considered from two angles—first, national, and second, local. Miss Poland reviewed briefly the plans now in use in the states where certification is in practice and found none applicable to Pennsylvania.

Miss Bullock advised further consideration before definite steps were taken in the matter of certification. She spoke from the standpoint of the large library.

Miss Sherman outlined the plans which in Iowa are being tried out before making any legislation in that state. She favorably reviewed the Wisconsin plan. It was voted that the study and investigation be continued.

The Thursday evening meeting opened with an enthusiastic paper by an ex-soldier, Lieut David Perry of Altoona, on What the books and the libraries meant to the men in service. He told of the

many benefits and bright spots of the A. L. A. war service to the men at the front and in the camps in the great war.

Dr W. O. Allen of Lafayette college, speaking on What publicity really means, said there was only one measure of a modern public library; the quality and quantity of the circulation. Librarians had ceased to be custodians of books, and had become book agents. He was addressing then he said, "a convention of book agents whose life work was to sell the right book to the right person, without price or without profit. The whole psychology of advertising, therefore, applies to the librarian's job." Dr Allen spoke of the library customers, the regular customers and the prospects. The three rules for successful merchandising to keep good customers and get new ones were to have the goods; meet the needs of the customer; and develop the customer's good will. When you have the goods, advertise, for the tactics of the modern public library must be aggressive ones. But above all, hold the interest of individuals by giving scientific diagnosis of individual cases and endeavor to make meaningful books function in the lives of all men.

A joint session of Children and School librarians was presided over by Nina C. Brotherton, principal, Carnegie library school, Pittsburgh, and Frances H. Kelly, head of department of work with schools, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh.

Marion K. Wallace visualized the modern children's room in her paper, The children's corner. Miss Cornelia E. Stroh told of the best of all hours in the children's room, the story hour. Story telling by wireless, by Miss Eugenia Brunot, was a live subject handled in a live way, and Library day in the schools, an able paper by Miss Boli of Pittsburgh, contained many helpful suggestions for all.

Miss Elva E. Smith's valuable paper on some noteworthy books for children discussed some of the volumes for children published in recent years which are of imaginative value and seem to be worthy of comparison with the child classics of other days. She reviewed a few

of the publications of the present season, placing emphasis upon the necessity and the importance of a careful and discriminating choice of the new books written for children. These do not take the place but may be used to supplement the traditional tales and the classics and standard literature which should form the nucleus of every library collection for children.

In the discussion which followed the scheduled morning papers, Miss Windsor spoke on Library week in the schools in Pittsburgh and Miss True told of the splendid co-operation between school and library in Erie.

At the close of the morning meeting a motion was made and carried that the Pennsylvania library association approve the platform adopted by the A.L.A. and the Library department of the N.E.A. as expressed in the A.L.A. pamphlet entitled, "Is your library organized for education?"

After a luncheon for School librarians and those interested in school work, the final meeting of the conference was held, Miss Frances H. Kelly of Pittsburgh, presiding.

Officers elected to serve the association for the ensuing year are as follows:

President, Dr George P. Donehoo, State librarian, Harrisburg; vice-president, Mary E. Crocker, Lock Haven, Pa.; secretary, Helen G. Betterly, Wilkes-Barre; treasurer, Alice Willigeroad, Hazelton.

Officers of the Pennsylvania library club for the year 1922-23 are as follows: President, A. S. W. Rosenbach; first vice-president, Alfred Rigling; second vice-president, Josephine B. Carson; secretary, Martha L. Coplin; treasurer, Bertha S. Wetzel.

Rhode Island—The Rhode Island library association held its fall meeting at Westerly, with 54 present.

Professor F. K. W. Drury, of Brown University library, chairman of the Rhode Island committee on recruiting, has been made chairman of the A. L. A. recruiting committee. He stated in his report that a campaign of education

must be carried on, keeping the library situation before people, arousing their interest and enlisting their coöperation.

The following resolution was voted:

Whereas, the act passed by the Rhode Island General Assembly in April, 1921, designed to furnish state aid for library service, is not in accord with similar laws which the State board of education is expected to enforce, and,

Whereas: The present law is difficult to administer and does not serve the greatest need of the smaller libraries of the state,

Therefore be it resolved that the State board of education be requested to ask the General Assembly at the session to be held in January, 1923, to amend the present law giving state aid for library service to conform with the spirit of House Bill 562, which was presented to the 1921 session of the General Assembly after being endorsed by this association and other organizations, as well as by interested individuals throughout the state.

Dr Walter E. Ranger, Commissioner of education for Rhode Island, pointed out that altho library service is educational and as indispensable for the well being of a people as the school, and if rightly conducted, contributes to an intelligent citizenship, in Rhode Island, the library as an educational factor is not getting its proper share of the money appropriated for such purposes. A sense of public responsibility must be developed and cultivated so that the state will see to it that every man, woman and child may secure the loan of a book.

New librarians who have recently come to the state gave short addresses. Miss Mary V. Crenshaw, librarian of the People's library, Newport, in discussing "From book chains to automobiles," said that some library methods of the present are as binding as the book chains of the past. Reader's cards, closed shelves and any red tape which limits readers, making it difficult to give the right book to the right person at the right time—these are some of the chains which must be cut. Chains are symbolic of the past as the bookwagon is of the future and a bookwagon is not only a vision of the future but a thoroly practical adjunct of today. Methods are but means to an end. There must be vision or the library will perish.

Miss Irene Earll, librarian of the Rhode Island college of education, in her address on the Librarian as a social force, declared that librarians have in their hands every weapon for good in the community. There should be perfect co-operation between all elements in the state. Library associations must stand back of the libraries so that they may reach out to every individual until he becomes interested and a borrower from some library.

"The modern public librarian, bibliophile or clerk," was the subject of an address by Clarence E. Sherman, assistant librarian of the Providence public library. He contrasted the twentieth century type of librarian with the nineteenth century, and said that in the past the librarian's world was a simple one, with interest centered in the local community, while today it is vastly more complex. Intensive study must be given up for extensive interests. The librarian who does not read is not a librarian, but if she is to depend on what she can read at night she can not possibly keep up with the times. In order that librarians may be properly equipped for their tasks there should be frequent discussions of books in staff meetings, and library time should be allowed for reading. The librarian of today has developed into a semi-business type of person. The librarian of the future should combine the friendly virtues of the literary type with the businesslike type.

At the close of the meeting, opportunity was given to visit the plant of the C. B. Cottrell & Sons Co., where are made the presses on which all the leading magazines are printed.

South Dakota—The sixteenth annual meeting of the South Dakota library association was held, October 12-14, at the Yankton city library, Miss Alberta Caille of the Sioux Falls public library presiding. Thirty-four librarians were present.

Miss Leora Lewis of the State library commission reported on the work of the first Library institute. It was the general opinion that the institute be continued as an annual affair since the work for the

first year had been very satisfactory and its value proved to the students.

At the evening session on Thursday, H. K. Warren of Yankton college voiced the welcome of the community and told something of Yankton and its advantages.

Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the State Normal school, Emporia, Kansas, gave an inspiring address on Our library heritage, dividing this heritage into four parts: The times; the people; the books, and library ideals. Among the valuable new books Mr Kerr mentioned were Bowman's *The new world*, and Robinson's *Mind in the making*.

On Friday, the association divided into two groups, librarians of public libraries and librarians of school and college libraries, each discussing problems of special interest.

Miss Esther Wendell of the Northern Normal and Industrial school library, Aberdeen, led a discussion on Interesting students in general literature. Among the points brought out were: Notes in the school paper each week; getting teachers to recommend books in class work; mimeographed lists of new books each week, and arranging books on the shelves to look as if they were used—with gaps in the line.

Discussion of the topic, The library and school events, led by Miss Ella McIntire of Huron college, brought out plans for securing, the use of and loading of debating material. Miss Frances Warner of Dakota Wesleyan, Mitchell, led a talk about Instruction to students in the use of the library. Mr Powers of the South Dakota agricultural college, Brookings, gave a helpful talk on Binding.

At the same time, public librarians were concerned with discussions of Children's Book Week, led by Miss Marjorie Smith of Rapid City; and Short cuts in library routine, led by Miss Ethel E. Else of Watertown. Some "short cuts" suggested were: The omission of Cutter numbers wherever possible, certainly in fiction; using only author and title cards for fiction, and keeping samples with records.

Miss Abigail Lyon of Brookings led a discussion on Standard library equipment. Those present felt that even tho housed in small quarters, proper equipment is wise. Library Bureau furniture was recommended, and Schultz' boxes for periodicals and pamphlets. It is wise in ordering equipment, librarians were advised, to use local houses when possible, but the library supply houses usually have articles especially fitted for library needs and standardized.

Part of the afternoon program on Friday was given at Yankton college library. This consisted of an illustrated talk on Story telling by Mrs Grace Miner Hammond, a former librarian. Upon invitation of the faculty of Yankton college, the librarians went from the library to the beautiful and homelike dormitory of the college where they were entertained at dinner.

The following officers were elected to serve the association for the coming year: President, Mrs Ethel Jacobsen, Public library, Pierre; vice-president, Miss Marjorie Smith, Public library, Rapid City; secretary-treasurer, Mrs Maud R. Carter, Normal school, Spearfish; member Board of certification, Miss Ethel E. Else, Watertown.

MRS MAUD RUSSELL CARTER,
Secretary.

Vermont—The Vermont library association and the Vermont free library commission opened their four-day joint annual meeting at Brattleboro, October 25, at a "get-together" supper given by the Chamber of Commerce.

The following morning, Miss Elizabeth McCarthy, president of the Library association, in her report of the previous year's work stressed the coöperation of the two associations and spoke of the 12 joint meetings held in different parts of the state during May and June (P. L. 27:500.)

Following Miss McCarthy, Miss Florence Wellman, supervisor of schools, Brattleboro, spoke on What the library can do for the schools, and Miss Alice Blanchard of Montpelier talked about the

library work carried on with the schools of California. Mrs Kate W. Barney of Springfield, Mass., discussed Available free material and how to handle it.

One of the features of the conference was a paper on The importance of the Bureau of municipal research, by Prof R. K. B. Flint of Norwich university, Northfield, Mass. Prof Flint, long an advocate of the municipal reference bureau as part of every town library of the state, declared that municipal reference bureaus are fast becoming requisites as shown by the number of towns in the state that are taking up the idea. At present, about 12 town libraries are planning to start such bureaus. The reference bureau already established at Norwich university has worked out exceptionally well and is being consulted regularly by various towns planning new improvements. Prof Flint stressed the fact that the average citizen knows little about the government of his own town and cares less. Only by education of the individual can towns be resuscitated from the depths of misgovernment into which they have fallen. One of the chief means of such education is the popularization of the free municipal reference bureau that should be a part of the local public library.

The Friday session was devoted to discussion of the Library book wagon by Mrs Helen M. Richards of the State traveling library department. Miss Lucy D. Cheney of Rutland spoke on Vermont fiction, telling of many books with Vermont backgrounds and in which Vermont was mentioned. She also told of authors and writers who had lived in the state and spoke briefly of Rudyard Kipling in connection with his life there. Charles Tuttle of the Tuttle Company, Rutland, gave an interesting informal talk on Valuable material in Vermont libraries.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Elizabeth M. McCarthy, Springfield; vice-president, Mrs H. S. Moser, Bennington; secretary-treasurer, Iva M. Young, Bellows Falls.

Wisconsin—The thirty-first annual meeting of the Wisconsin library association opened, October 9, in the Milwaukee public library, with the president, M. S. Dudgeon of the Milwaukee library, in the chair. Following general announcements and a brief word of greeting by the president, the association divided into three sections for round-table meetings and conferences.

County library progress

This discussion was conducted by C. B. Lester and Miss Harriet Long, and was opened by Mr. Lester who showed four counties now appropriating money for library service. Other counties are trying to secure appropriations. Mr Lester's recommendations may be summarized as follows:

- 1) The demand for county library service should come from the rural section of the county.
- 2) Plans for service should be made according to local situation.
- 3) Idea may be developed with small groups first. These will carry the idea to others.

Miss Long stressed the idea of reading rooms with magazines and reference books as part of the county plan, each community to assume responsibility for such room, which can later be taken over by the county.

Reports of progress and conditions in various counties were made by librarians from over the state.

Winnebago, Racine, Marathon, LaCrosse, Langlade and Fond du Lac, all submitted good reports.

Libraries and schools

The discussion led by Miss Smith of Madison was limited to the policy of school library management in the relation of schools and libraries. It was opened by Miss Aldrich of Madison who said:

The problem of school library management has grown out of the early attempts of public libraries to place books in schools. The increase of the work, the demand for reference books, textbooks, etc., the need of expert service, finally developed a situation

which has been handled usually by one of the following methods:

1) The establishment of a school library entirely under the control of the local public library.

2) A school library under the joint control of school board and public library, that is, a system of divided responsibility as when one furnishes equipment, books, etc., and the other, the trained service.

3) A school library entirely under the control of the school management. As to which method is adopted, the source of funds is usually the determining factor. The school library system of Detroit was cited as approaching the ideal, as fast as possible. A school library is being installed in every school building, with a teacher librarian in charge, who is a normal school graduate with at least a short course in library science. This is maintained by the school board. In addition, the public librarian maintains a school department which sends loan collections to the school.

Miss Benst of La Crosse discussed the administration of the school library entirely under school management. She believed that efficiency would be promoted by separate maintenance. This system would save the library the cost of furnishing books to teachers not making the best use of them. It would avoid the danger of depleting the central collection. It would obviate the friction resulting from the entrance of one institution into the territory of another.

Miss Janes of Fond du Lac discussed the school library under control of the local public library. As the high school library is mainly a reference library, when other books are needed they can be requisitioned from the public library, if the school library is part of the public library system, and duplication of books can be avoided. As school hours and school year are shorter than those of the public library, the school librarian can put in her spare time at the public library, which broadens her field of vision. All orders, bills and bookkeeping for the school library can be attended to at the public library. Supplies needed in a hurry can be borrowed from the main library if necessary.

The high school librarian at La Crosse, whose library is under school control, stated that she spent much

time caring for and issuing text-books which would not be part of her work if under library control. High school teachers expected her to select books for their departments. Miss Smith stated that each teacher should know the bibliography of her subject well enough to choose her books, but that the school librarian should be able to balance up the demands from each department so as to form a well proportioned library.

The high school librarian from Racine stated that in Racine there are three junior high school libraries which are also circulating branches of the public library, in charge of trained librarians under control of both public library and school board.

The question was asked as to whether pupils should be sent to the school library for study periods. Miss Smith's opinion was that the librarian was not a study room teacher, and pupils should be allowed to use the library for study only when the use of reference books was necessary.

Mr Rice stated his belief that a main cause for friction between school board and library over the school library problem was a lack of vision on the part of each one—the school board often thinking an ordinary desk could serve as librarian, while the library, on their part, failed to see the teacher's problems.

Superintendent of Schools Longenecker of Racine told of the three junior high schools in that city with school libraries, and their plans for a new senior high school with fully equipped library, all open to the public. The school board furnishes the rooms, equipment, janitor service, heat and light; the public library, the books and a full time librarian. The scheme has been very successful so far.

In conclusion, Miss Smith expressed the opinion that the school library as part of the public library gave the child the idea of a big system which would be his when he grew up, and not something merely connected with his school days.

Community singing, led by S. A. McKillop, opened the Monday evening session. The attendance was a "capacity" house.

President Kaumheimer of the Milwaukee library board welcomed the association and introduced Miss Edna Ferber, the speaker of the evening. Mr. Kaumheimer spoke briefly, warning Miss Ferber that "everyone present had probably read everything she ever wrote."

Miss Ferber prefaced her readings by witty and characteristic comment. She declined to "remark" at length, distrusting the news value of such observations and being unwilling to take the chance of furnishing a *Journal* reporter a poor news story. (So she said.) Her readings consisted of two short stories, "The gay old dog," and "The homely heroine."

Tuesday morning's session opened with community singing, followed by roll call of libraries answering the question, "What five non-fiction books have most appealed to your patrons this year?" (The result of a compilation of these lists will be presented thru the *Bulletin*.)

Miss Reeley of the Wisconsin library commission presented "Books of distinction in the non-fiction of the year." The carefully selected list of books for discussion and the skillful handling of the difficult task of evaluation and criticism under severe limitations of time combined to make this a most valuable contribution to the year's program.

Miss Reeley recommended Bowman's *New World* as an informing book for study of current history and politics. Manley and Rickert's *Contemporary British literature* and *Contemporary American literature* are valuable as outlines for study, and helpfully indexed. The American compilation is not complete for Wisconsin. Graham's *Bookman's Manual* has proved its usefulness. Robinson's *Mind in the making* is of outstanding value. Irwin's *Next War* is still worth pushing. Bruere's *Coming of coal* covers too

much, but is enlightening. Sharfman in *The railroad problem*, gives authentic facts and figures. Pound's *Iron Man* in industry deals with the significance of machine tools in the present industrial situation. Thomson's *Outline of science* lacks system in arrangement and the physical sciences are better handled than the abstract, but the work, as a whole, has high value as a popular treatment, edited by a genuine man of science. Scott, in *Meeting your child's problem*, offers a common-sense discussion for untrained mothers. Psycho-analysis is given a simple and non-technical treatment in Jackson's *Outwitting our nerves*. Leonard's *Atlantic book of plays* is commended for high school use. Statton, in *Producing in little theatres*, has written the most useful book on the subject. Adams' *Founding of New England* brings new sources into view and checks up historical errors and misconceptions.

Miss McIntosh of the Milwaukee public library, followed with a very illuminating discussion of Outstanding fiction of the year. The year's output was pronounced good, tho "chaotic" in some respects. The fall production is especially commendable. There are many novels of "literary distinction." The three most discussed of recent novels are *Babbitt* (Lewis), *One of ours* (Cather), and *This freedom* (Hutchinson). *One of ours* is perhaps the outstanding novel of the season, fine in detail and with splendid characterization, an artistic piece of work. In *This freedom*, Hutchinson is second to Miss Cather. The book is a "document" undertaking to prove that a business career for a woman is incompatible with the task of rearing a family. Not always good "child psychology" and the English is sometimes annoying, but on the whole, the book is a great achievement. *Babbitt* is an improvement on its predecessor in the matter of compactness and force. It is significant that this type of satire finds such ready acceptance.

Mr Bennet's Mr Prohack is not as popular as it deserves to be. In *The vehement flame*, Mrs Deland has given us a novel of fine workmanship, minor characters being especially well drawn. Hudson's *Abbe Pierre* is highly artistic in form. Lawrence, in *Aaron's rod*, continues to be the chief priest of extreme modernism. Miss Sinclair, in *Mr Waddington*, gives us a keen analysis of an egoist. Together with her Romantic and Mr Well's *Secret places of the heart*, we have here the outstanding examples of the place filled by psycho-analysis in the field of fiction writing. Edith Wharton's *Glimpses of the moon* is similar in theme to her *House of mirth*, but is in many ways inferior.

Among historical novels there is a small group of more than ordinary merit. Four of these deal with pioneering days in the United States. Vandemark's *folly*, by Quick, is a fascinating story ranging in scene from the Erie canal in the '30's to Wisconsin and Iowa. Hough's *Covered wagon* is well written and accurate as to history. Master's *Children of the market place* is the best thing the author has done except, perhaps, *Spoon River*. Bacheller's *In the days of Poor Richard* is a story of revolutionary times with Benjamin Franklin as an onlooker.

The professional program of the morning closed with a symposium on the question "Can book selection aids be improved?"

Miss Martin appealed for more promptly distributed aids to libraries in their work of selection. She believed the reviews should be more discriminating and evaluative. In regard to time of receipt of "review" copies, Miss Reely did not believe they were available much before the date of publication. Mr Ranc of Grand Rapids, Mich. stated it to be the publishers' practice to advertise and merchandise their books *regionally*, so that reviews in Eastern papers appear before books are on sale in western markets. Miss Janes expressed a desire for "peppy reviews"

of fiction, with characterizations such as will help the librarian to make her choice. Mr Dudgeon suggested the possibility of a weekly mimeographed list to be sent out by the Commission. The association went on record as approving the idea of such a list to be paid for by the libraries at the rate of 5c per week.

The association voted 1) to express as its sentiment that the *Book List*, the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, and other publications or organizations undertaking to furnish aid to libraries in the selection of books, should receive from the publishers advance review copies at the earliest possible date; and 2) to request the Wisconsin library commission to investigate the matter of the supply of such copies.

A business session was held Tuesday morning when affiliation with the A. L. A. was decided upon. Fond du Lac was chosen as the meeting place for the association in 1923.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

Edith K. Van Eman, Oshkosh, president; Gertrude Schwab, Superior, vice-president; Lelia A. Janes, Fond du Lac, secretary; Laura Olsen, Eau Claire, treasurer.

The afternoon meeting on Tuesday was opened by roll-call of libraries answering the question "What is your outstanding accomplishment in making your community conscious of its library service?" The answers received were very interesting.

Carl H. Milam, secretary of the A. L. A., gave a talk on Reaching the public. He proposed to show the need for accomplishing this result rather than to indicate how it is to be done. Figures to show accomplishment in various library systems were offered. Springfield, Ill. reaches 40% of its public, Indianapolis, 27%, Milwaukee, 20%. The best libraries are reaching 50%, the average, 25%.

Mr Milam quoted the U. S. Commissioner of Education as saying 60% of our people are beyond reach of adequate library service. Since three-fourths (75%) of those in reach do not use the

libraries, it follows that of our 110,000,-000 people, 99,000,000 are not registered borrowers.

War library experience taught that the majority of men in camp had been entirely untouched by libraries in their home towns. The majority of people are absolutely indifferent to libraries. Two elements of the problem in reaching the public are 1) Service, 2) Publicity. It is as much our duty to bring our libraries to the attention of the public as it is to render service.

Samuel H. Ranck, librarian, Public library, Grand Rapids, Mich., spoke on Making the public conscious of the library, and Ernest Bruncken of Milwaukee, on Reaching the library thru literary anniversaries.

Mr Ranck considered that making the people regard the library as their personal possession was one means of inducing an interest in the institution; having the name of the town as a corporate part of the library's title awakes civic interest, and if the library personnel will speak of it as *our* library and never as *my* library, a further sense of ownership will be fostered in the reading public. Such sense of ownership is strengthened by having the library so organized that the board shall be elected by the people rather than appointed by the mayor. In so far as the community has a possessive interest in the institution, just so far will it have a sense of responsibility for the library's success.

Senator Wm. H. Hatton of New London in stressing the need of education and the interpretation of our modern life in terms of the spirit, said, "Our tremendous material and economic progress are the occasion of many of our gravest problems. The library is in a position of great responsibility in relation to those problems. What are we going to do about it?"

J. H. Puelicher of Milwaukee, president of the American Bankers' Association, gave an interesting talk on the topic, Can the banker help the librarian?

In his address, Mr Puelicher recom-

mended that banks as public institutions should not only give talks on banking methods to school children, but also use their influence toward the use of public libraries by their patrons by distributing book lists, etc. Banks are in a favorable strategic position for this service, and Mr Puelicher recommended an active campaign. Altho members of the audience approved the idea, a spirited discussion was aroused by the remarks in opposition offered by a socialist editor in the audience who regarded the plan with suspicion and most energetically accused the banks of trying, thru libraries, to direct public opinion along orthodox line of social and economic thought.

Miss Jessie Sprague of Brodhead stressed the service of the small library and showed the penetration of its influence to centers of population and power in the person of individuals helped in the earlier years of life.

The conference closed with a dinner attended by 200 delegates and friends. A group of songs rendered by a quartette was much enjoyed, and a fitting climax was the address of Zona Gale on The novel and the spirit.

What Librarians Say of the Bookbinding Exhibits

Every one at our conference was interested in that excellent bookbinding exhibit. It was so well mounted and carefully arranged.

The exhibit was unpacked and in place in 20 minutes, showing in consecutive order the processes of binding and of mending books. The samples and lists of materials add much to the interest and value of the exhibit, which taken as a whole, tells its own story.

Last year we had the A. L. A. binding exhibit at our summer school. Will it be possible for us to have it again this year?

A large number of people examined it in the lobby of the main library.

It is a splendid exhibit, well planned and arranged.

Requests for the loan of the Bookbinding exhibits for use in libraries, library schools and for other display purposes, may be sent to Mary E. Wheelock, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio, giving approximate date desired.

Library Schools**Brooklyn public library**

Registration for the three courses in library training which began October 1, totaled 54. Of this number, 35 registered in the advanced course, 10 in the course for children's librarians and 9 in the elementary course. The University of Toronto, Northfield seminary, Adelphi, Mount Holyoke, Vassar, Wellesley, Colby and Dalhousie, Canada, are represented by the 18 college graduates.

The students come from: New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut and New Jersey, while Canada has 2 representatives.

The qualification for admission to the advanced courses is a college degree, without examination, or at least a year of college work or its equivalent, with examination. At the end of these nine months courses, a certificate is granted to graduates. Pass cards are given to staff members for each course taken and successfully completed. Persons passing these courses are placed in the second grade of the library service.

The qualification for admission to the elementary course is a high school diploma. The course is six months in length and persons satisfactorily passing this course are appointed in the lowest grade of the library service.

Carnegie Library of Atlanta

Five members of the faculty of the Atlanta library school, Miss Cox, Miss Crumley, Miss Hinton, Miss Hopkins and Miss Templeton, attended the meeting of the Southeastern library association held on November 2-4, at Signal Mountain Inn. On the evening of November 2, the faculty and the graduates, of whom 18 were in attendance, dined together with three special guests, Miss Ahern, Miss Rawson of the Kentucky library commission, and Miss Davant of the Savannah public library. Two of the special sessions were presided over by Atlanta graduates, that on County libraries and library extension, by Mrs Griggs of Durham, North Carolina, and the Book review roundtable by

Miss Palmer of the North Carolina library commission. A library school exhibit was displayed giving views of the class, the lecture room, and the lunch room, a map showing the distribution of the graduates, and a list of some of the positions held by graduates of the school, showing the types of library work for which the school trains. These types included librarians of public libraries, of college libraries, county - serving libraries, high school libraries, hospital libraries, a great variety of special libraries, secretaries of state library commissions and children's librarians.

Miss Ahern returned with the Atlanta party to visit the Library school and during her short stay lectured to the class on three subjects: Fashioning a librarian, Some business and personal relations, and Recollections of A. L. A. membership.

One report of change of position among the graduates of the school has been made during the month—Mrs R. A. Brewer (Chloe Smith, '12), cataloger, Detroit institute of arts.

SUSIE LEE CRUMLEY,
Principal.

Carnegie library school, Pittsburgh

During the last month, the Carnegie library school has had the pleasure of welcoming back a number of its former students. Miss Elizabeth Nixon, '21, told about some of her very interesting experiences in the Near East where she spent several months in relief work; Miss Alma McGlenn, '13, of the Tulsa (Oklahoma) library, and Miss Jessie G. Van Cleve, '14, of the American Library Association headquarters office, spoke informally to the class about their work. Miss Edith Patterson, '04, librarian of the Pottsville public library, gave a talk to the students on November 1 on "Measuring sticks," in which she cleverly brought to the students advice based on her own experience.

On November 8, William Ellsworth, who was formerly president of the Century Publishing Company, gave a most enjoyable and inspiring lecture on The New poetry, reading selections from

Amy Lowell, Sara Teasdale, Robert Frost, Carl Sandburg and other recent poets.

A reception for the class of 1923 on November 4, afforded an opportunity to bring together trustees, faculty, instructors and many others interested in the school.

Mrs Marion Harvey, '17, has been made children's librarian at the Mt. Washington branch of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Eva M. Squire, '17, has gone to Pensacola, Florida, as librarian of the U. S. Naval Air station.

Evelyn Sickels, '19, has accepted a position as children's librarian of the Rosenberg library, Galveston, Texas.

Frieda Voltz, '21, is now children's librarian at the Public library, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Dilla Whittemore, '21, became high school librarian at Hinsdale, Illinois, September 1, 1922.

Catherine Van Horn, '21, has been appointed children's librarian of the Public library, Decatur, Illinois.

NINA C. BROTHERTON,
Principal.

District of Columbia

Courses in subjects pertaining to the work in the United States department of agriculture inaugurated last year by specialists were such a success that they will be repeated this year.

The work will be given in two 16 week terms, closing June 2, with one week vacation between. The graduate school is an unofficial system and is self-supporting thru the fees collected from the students. Only work is given in which adequate instruction cannot otherwise be had in Washington. Classes meet twice a week, at 4:30 p. m.

The work this year will be of three grades, a small amount available for clerical forces and younger members of the department. The second grade will be in the nature of a review for those who have had training but have not kept up with recent advancement in the subject. The third grade, which will be the greater part of the work, will be of advanced graduate character, and it is expected that a large number of these latter will, after obtaining a sufficient number of credits, take leave of absence from the department and complete the

course for an advanced degree in some recognized institution. A number of such institutions have accepted credits given in the graduate school last year.

Among the new courses to be given this year will be one in Library science. The Department of agriculture has found it difficult to secure a sufficient number of assistants with library training at the salaries it has been able to pay. It is, therefore, necessary to make appointments from other than the library registers. Those appointed have, for the most part, been college graduates who have had an interest in library work.

The main purpose of the new library course is to give these assistants an opportunity to take up systematically two or three library subjects such as cataloging, classification and bibliography to help them in their work. Library of Congress catalog rules will be followed and in the bibliography course special attention will be given to bibliographies of agriculture and related science.

The course in both terms will be given by Miss Ellen Hedrick, formerly chief classifier in the University of California library, and who for the past two years has taught at the Chautauqua summer library school.

Drexel institute

Drexel institute school of library science opened September 25, with an enrollment of 16 students. Of these, 13 students are from Pennsylvania and 3 from Delaware. Two are college graduates and three have had junior college work. Nine have had library experience.

In addition to lectures from the members of the faculty, the class has been fortunate enough to hear lectures from Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, assistant-secretary of the A. L. A.

On November 14, Doctor Frank P. Hill spoke to the class on the Brooklyn public library administration, and plans for the new building.

An invitation was extended to the Pennsylvania library club to hold its first meeting in the picture gallery of the Drexel institute on November 14. The

meeting with the reception which followed was in the nature of a house warming in honor of the re-establishment of the library school. Much interest was shown by the visitors in the new equipment of the class room and beautiful desks provided for the class. A special exhibit of early printed bibles and missals was shown.

The meeting was called to order, and after the business was disposed of, Mrs Howland read a paper on the re-organization of the school and its aims.

Dr Montgomery paid a tribute to the memory of Miss Kroeger and gave a cordial welcome to the faculty of the new school. Dr Frank P. Hill spoke on Standards and certificates and Mr John Ashurst closed the formal program with a hearty welcome to the new school in behalf of the librarians of Philadelphia.

University of Illinois

The Illinois library school was well represented at the meeting of the Illinois library association in Chicago in October. Former students of the school met one day for luncheon at the headquarters hotel. Places were reserved for 35.

Miss Ola M. Wyeth, '06, spoke informally to members of the school and library staff with regard to library work under the Public Health service. Miss Wyeth is supervisor of libraries in that service.

The Library club held its first meeting, October 16. Officers for the year are: President, Ada Patton, '02; secretary, Sarah E. Bryan, '09; treasurer, Myron W. Getchell, '22.

The first visiting lecturer of the year was Prof A. S. Root, ex-president of the A. L. A., who gave three lectures, his topics being American libraries and scholarship, the Library and the future, and Present problems of American libraries. These lectures were open to the general public and several of Prof Root's personal friends of the university took opportunity to greet him.

Miss Bess Higley of Grandview, Iowa, withdrew from the school, November 1, and her engagement to James

Buster of Grandview has been announced.

Word has been received of the bereavement of two former I. L. S. graduates. Katharine Manley Hawley, '01, lost her husband, Wm A. Hawley, in September. Mrs Hawley will remain for the year at their home in Newcastle, Pa. About the same time, the husband of Anna Pinkum Jacobs, '05, died in New York City.

New York public library

The students so far have enjoyed even more than the usual opportunities to hear visiting speakers of note. Robert Haven Schauffler read from his works at one of the Wednesday afternoon social hours in October; the October meeting of the New York library club provided a chance to hear a talk on news weeklies by Dr Carl Van Doren, formerly literary editor of *The Nation* and now literary editor of *The Century*; and thru the activities of the staff association of the New York public library the students have been able to hear a lecture by Louis Untermeyer on Poetry for people, one by Mary Austin, on the Amerind contribution, and a series by Hugh Walpole.

In the regular junior curriculum, there have been lectures to date by Miss Corinne Bacon and Miss Margaret Jackson, these being parts of the course in book selection; and by John A. Lowe and Miss Mary Frank, who have discussed library legislation and library publicity respectively, in the course in administration. Recent visits have included those to branches of the New York public library, to the library of the Girls' high school, and to the public libraries of Newark, East Orange, and New Rochelle.

Miss Alice Higgins, who has newly joined the faculty, reported for duty on November 1. The junior class has elected as president Miss Louise Swift of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and as secretary Ralph Thompson of Portland, Maine.

ERNEST J. REECE,
Principal.

Pratt institute

The first of the talks in the course by visiting lecturers was given as usual by Dr Frank P. Hill of the Brooklyn public library. Dr Hill in a very happy vein told the students something of the history and development of the Brooklyn public library, remaining afterward for a social half-hour.

The class attended the first meeting of the New York library club which proved to be a very interesting discussion of the American and English news weeklies. Miss Margaret Jackson of the New York Public Library school and Dr Carl Van Doren, editor of the *Century Magazine*, were the chief speakers.

The class of 1923 has formed its organization for the year and has elected the following officers:

President, Miss Virginia C. Heston, Germantown, Pa.; vice-president, Miss Bertha Bassam, Kingston, Ontario; secretary, Miss Virginia Harnsberger, Harrisonburg, Va.; treasurer, Grover C. Maclin, Orlando, Florida; Prattonia board, Miss Esther A. Bassett, Montclair, N. J.; Women's Club representative, Miss Wil Hutchinson, Portland, Oregon; Student committee member, Miss Louise Keller, Tampa, Florida.

The annual reception given by the Graduates' association to the class of 1923 was held on November 3 in the Art gallery, which, hung as it was with the colorful illustrations of Dean Cornwell and decorated with yellow chrysanthemums, sent by the class of 1922, made an attractive background. About 90 were present, many of whom had come from a distance. Last year's class had a 50 per cent representation, of whom two came from Waterbury and one each from Newark, New Haven, and from Poughkeepsie. Graduates were also present from Trenton, Princeton, Madison, and East Orange, New Jersey, from Philadelphia and from Rye, N. Y.

St. Louis

The first visiting lecturer of the year was Miss Lutie E. Stearns, who addressed the school on Monday, October 30, on "The Library Spirit."

On November 3, Miss Ola M. Wyett, supervisor, U. S. Public Health Service libraries, made the school a brief visit and discussed before the pupils the work of hospital libraries.

Two exhibitions in which the St. Louis public library recently took part, The Better Homes exhibition and The Flower show, both given in the coliseum, gave the students of the school a chance to take part in an interesting phase of library publicity. Several of them who had come to the school with previous library experience were placed in charge of the afternoon schedules for the week, two serving each day. The reports made by these persons to the rest of the school later brought out a number of interesting problems for discussion, in connection with this method of informing the public with regard to the library's activities.

Students of the school celebrated Children's Book Week by attending a meeting under the auspices of the children's department of the library on Wednesday evening, November 15. The librarian, Dr Bostwick, presided and made a short introductory address and Rev Dr Geo. R. Dodson spoke appreciatively on Books and children. There was an exhibit of books for children of different ages.

Syracuse university

Since the opening of the school on Sept. 20, two field trips have been made, the first on October 19 to the recently dedicated library at Fayetteville, N. Y., a most unique example of a colonial homestead admirably adapted to the uses of a public library.

On November 2, the school made its annual visit to the Syracuse public library, where it was shown the many activities of that institution. Both these trips were conducted by Miss Mary E. Robbins.

On Nov. 17, all classes were suspended for the inauguration of the new chancellor, Charles W. Flint. The students of the Library school decorated the library for the occasion and took their part in the inaugural ceremonies.

University of Washington

Beatrice Mercer, '16, has returned to Seattle from New York City and is now librarian of the new Roosevelt high school.

Nell Unger, '18, resigned her position as librarian of the Lincoln high school, Seattle, to accept a place as assistant library organizer for the State of New York, with headquarters at Albany. Jessie Eastman, '16, has been appointed to take Miss Unger's place in the Lincoln high school.

May Bergh, '19, and Eleanor Hedden, '19, have joined the staff of the New York public library. Miss Bergh is assistant in the Seward Park branch and Miss Hedden in the Tomkins branch.

Olive Kincaid, '22, has been appointed as assistant in the technical department of the Seattle public library.

Florence Pettitt, '20, has accepted the position of children's librarian, Public library, Salem, Oregon.

Flora Belle Ludington, '20, (N. Y. S., '21-22) is reference librarian of the Mills College library, California.

Viola Hansen, '21, has been appointed assistant in the Public library, Salem, Oregon.

Helen Donley, '19, has returned from a year in New York City and is in the circulation department of the Seattle public library.

W. E. HENRY,
Director.

Western Reserve university

The course in book selection is in charge of Miss Thirza E. Grant, with the coöperation of lecturers on special subjects. One of these is Prof Clara L. Myers of the department of English, college for women, who has begun a series of lectures on "Foreign literatures in translation."

Students have been assigned practical work for one-half day each week in the branches of the Cleveland public library; a preliminary lecture was given by Miss Bessie Sargent Smith, supervisor of branches on the work of the library branches. A course of lectures on loan systems is now being given by Miss Bertha R. Barden, which runs parallel with the practical experience now being gained at the loan desk.

The question of a county library tax was presented at a meeting of the Parent-Teachers association by Miss Mary R. Cochran, and the students were in attendance; they also had opportunity at this meeting to hear as one of the speak-

ers, Judge Florence Allen, recently elected to the State supreme court.

Miss Jessie Van Cleve, publication assistant, *A. L. A. Booklist*, was in Cleveland enroute from the Ohio library association meeting at Van Wert and spoke to the students in a most helpful way on book values.

Mrs Julia Harron, the library editor for the Cleveland public library, spoke to the students recently on "The work of a library editor."

The organization of the class of 1923 resulted in the election of the following officers: President, Hesper M. Buckingham of Akron; vice-president, Alberta R. Stone, Missoula, Montana; secretary and treasurer, Helen R. Spencer, Erie, Pa.

November 9 brought two visiting lecturers, Miss Clara Whitehall Hunt, superintendent children's department, Brooklyn public library, and Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, assistant-secretary of the A. L. A., Chicago. Miss Hunt spoke on "Library work with children: does it pay?" and Miss Bogle spoke on "Library opportunities of today." In the afternoon, a tea at the school afforded opportunity for the students to meet the guests and several members of the staff of the Cleveland library system were also present.

Alumni positions

Jane E. Roberts, '06, Ohio state library, Columbus.

Stella C. Norton, '09, librarian of Free library, Saranac Lake N. Y.

Claire Darby, '11, Engineering library, Columbia university.

Nellie G. Sill, '15, librarian, Cleveland museum of art.

Alice Williams, '15, librarian, Public library, Jacksonville, Ill.

Gladys English, '17, Mills College library, Oakland, Calif.

Joyce G. Bisbee, '18, librarian, Public library, Lynn, Mass.

Nell Lynch, '18, school librarian, Public library, Cleveland Heights.

Winifred E. Baum, '21, Public library, Chicago, Ill.

Alice E. Horsfall, '21, librarian, high-school, Mankato, Minn.

Marriages

Anna E. Peterson, '16, to Charles E. Swanson, Duluth, Minn., October 15.

Gladys E. Keller, '17, to J. Lindsay Smith, Lakewood, Ohio, November 4.

ALICE S. TYLER,
Director.

Interesting Things in Print

A list of new books issued in October by the Public library of Brookline, Mass., contains a short annotated reading list on The Near East and its problems.

A list of children's books suitable for Christmas gifts, arranged according to grades, and with the publishers and prices added, appears in October *Bulletin of Public library*, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"The British museum, its history and treasures," by Henry C. Shelley, devotes a chapter to the library. This latter contains about 4,000,000 volumes, and is said to form the largest single collection of books in the world.

The June issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, issued by the Bureau of labor statistics, contains a 17 page reference list on "Workers' education," compiled by Laura A. Thompson, librarian of the United States department of labor.

Pittsburgh as a Center of Chemical Education by E. H. McClelland, technology librarian, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, appeared in the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* for September, 1922. The article has been reprinted and can be obtained from the author.

A revised edition of the syllabus of the course in "How to use the library" constitutes the August issue of the *Library Bulletin* of the State college of Washington. The syllabus is an explanation of the use of the catalog and lists some of the most valuable reference books. This syllabus, as prepared by W. W. Foote, librarian of the State college, purposed to reduce the amount of note-taking required during lectures and is intended as a permanent reference to be used during the entire college course.

A very delightful pamphlet with the caption, *Library Notes*, V. 1, No. 1, published by the North Carolina college for women library, makes a strong bid for favor. Opening with a quotation from Henry Van Dyke on books and libraries, followed by six pages of titles of recent additions, annotated and classified, it closes with "library notes."

Library Notes would be a pleasant visitor anywhere among book people and it cannot fail to be helpful to the students of the North Carolina college for women.

Charles B. Shaw, editor of *Library Notes*, has an article in December *Scribner's*.

The New York library club has published a Directory of the libraries of Greater New York, together with a list of the membership of the club, its constitution and by-laws. Information in the directory includes besides the names of 300 libraries, rules and regulations governing their use and resources.

A limited number of directories remaining for distribution to members of the club are available at \$1, post paid. They may be obtained from Miss Marion F. Schwab, secretary of the club, Public library, Brooklyn.

An article in the *Bookseller and Stationer* records that America spent, in 1919: For cigars, \$510,000,000; for cigarettes, \$800,000,000; for candy, \$1,000,000,000; for perfume, \$800,000,000; for chewing gum, \$800,000,000, and for books, \$33,000,000.

In other words, for every dollar spent on books, \$15 was spent for cigars; \$27 for cigarettes; \$30 for candy; \$27 for chewing gum, and \$27 for perfume.

There was \$763,000,000 spent on public schools, exclusive of college and universities, while less than one-twentieth of that amount was expended for books, which are the intellectual stimulus that carries us on to greater knowledge and idealism when formal school days are past! Since the schools are much in the public prints and merchandise frankly pays for space to herald its wares, the natural conclusion is: It pays to advertise.

Librarians will be interested in the series of literary club programs which started in the October number of *The Bookman*. These programs, it is stated, will be the combined work of committees of authors, students, critics designed to present in the study of literature an outline which shall give not only a range of subject but a real understanding of the

end to be achieved. This study will be divided: Contemporary American fiction; Contemporary American poetry; Contemporary American drama; The short story. After these programs, the historical background of American literature will be given.

A board of advisers has accepted place as follows: Mary Austin, Dr A. E. Bostwick, Dr Carl Van Doren, Dr Maurice Francis Egan, Dr John Erskine, Mrs L. A. Miller, Mary Lamberton Becker, Dr John Fort Newton and Booth Tarkington.

Any questions confronting anyone interested will be answered promptly if addressed to The Bookman's Literary Club Service, 244 Madison Ave., New York City.

An interesting exposition of the "A. L. A. reading course on business" has been issued by Headquarters. An interesting feature is the setting forth of reasons for taking up the study of the various topics chosen, accompanied by title, author and publisher of the volumes recommended.

A third edition of Essentials in library administration, revised and enlarged by Miss Ethel McCullough, librarian, Evansville, Ind., has been issued by the A. L. A. This has been one of the most sought for publications on library matters and it will be welcome news for those who have long wanted the book to know that it is again in print.

A list of new and forthcoming publications has been received from Headquarters. These are books, pamphlets, etc., on library work recently issued, and may be had by addressing A. L. A. headquarters in Chicago.

"The child and the book" by Christopher Morley, beautifully illustrated by Edward C. Smith, is a most appropriate leaflet for free distribution at teachers' and parents' meetings or from the delivery desk of the library. The space on the fourth page might be filled with a message from the local library.

An annotated list of "A shelf of books for a one-room school" is another leaflet.

"Fundamentals of reference service" by Mary Emogene Hazeltine has been reprinted, with revision, from the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* and is now for sale by the A. L. A. at 25c. Besides definite instructions relating to reference work, appraisal of a number of reference books with comparison of material is included in this pamphlet.

Book Notes

"Proposed Park Areas in the State of Illinois: A report with recommendations," is the title of what may be termed a very beautiful piece of printed work issued by The Friends of Our Native Landscape, Chicago.

Twelve areas are discussed from various angles, and geographical, corographical and historic presentations make most interesting the story of beautiful and unique areas in Illinois. Equal in interest and beauty are the some 60 illustrations accompanying the text. These have been made from photographs taken by experts, while the topographical maps give accurate information with regard to the location of various regions discussed. Survey of these lands was made by those well qualified for their tasks, Dr Henry C. Cowles of Chicago, Prof Stephen A. Forbes of Urbana, Prof Ernest Freund of Chicago, W. D. Richardson of Chicago, Theodore Jessup of Chicago, and others.

This recital relating to the river valleys, uplands and most picturesque spots of Illinois will give great surprise to those persons both in and out of the state unacquainted with the beautiful headlands, river areas, forest tracts and park possibilities of the state.

This is a work of which several duplicates should be in every library in Illinois. It deserves a worthy place among the descriptive material of every reference library in the country.

One of the most curious attitudes of people generally toward this section of the country is indifference in regard to the lack of information possessed concerning the beauties of nature that lie everywhere in the Mississippi Valley.

One may have a feeling of compassionate regret for the display of lack of this knowledge on the part of people who live outside the region, but it is inexcusable that intelligent citizens should so frequently display their lack of information of just the things which are set forth in "Proposed Park Areas in the State of Illinois."

No more beautiful scenery can be found in America than the canyons in the Northwestern part of the state; the Bevis bluffs along the Mississippi; the headlands of the Savanna region; the palisades, also in the Savanna region, equaling in beauty and interest those of the Hudson river, altho not so extensive; and the "Thousand Islands" of Savanna. The Rock River area around Oregon is unsurpassed; Starved Rock, in natural beauty and historical significance, is worthy of a place in any history of the country; the White Pine forests of Illinois are truly wonderful, while the Indian mounds of the state have a foremost place in the history of this curious and interesting phase of Ancient America, the Cahokia Indian mounds being the largest archaeological site in the country and one of the most important.

"The state park possibilities of Southern Illinois," a chapter presented by Dr Henry C. Cowles, the eminent botanist of the University of Chicago, gives unanswerable evidence in its arguments for the preservation of these lands, while the photographs which illustrate his article are wonderful in beauty and suggestion.

The foreword of "Proposed Park Areas in the State of Illinois" says:

This report is a contribution by The Friends of Our Native Landscape. Each survey represents on the part of its author a feeling of insight and intimacy toward the area described. The report is a work of love and must be accepted as such.

Copies of the book may be had from the president of The Friends of Our Native Landscape, the well known landscape artist, Jens Jensen, of Chicago. The price is \$1.

For those who take joy in the mountain country and for those who know it not, "The call of the mountains" by Le Roy Jeffers will provide much of joy and

stimulate interest in the picturesque home land.

Mr Jeffers, as a member of leading mountaineering clubs of America, gives first-hand information about mountains and cañons of the United States and Canada, his narrative being enlivened by tales of many exciting adventures. His rambles from Mt. Ktaadn in Maine to California, cover also a number of the national parks of the Northwest and the mountains of the far western coast as well as the Canadian Rockies.

Even those who are not mountain climbers can profit by suggestions concerning trips to the Dunes and some of the lesser climbs.

Not only because of the growing popularity of mountain climbing but also because of the better understanding of mountain country the plainsman may gain from reading this book, is it well worth consideration by librarians. Photographic illustrations are numerous, excellent and unusually apropos.

Some of the fascinating titles are: A day and night on Mount Moran; Rambles in Yellowstone and Glacier national park; Climbs in the Canadian rockies; The Mesa Verde national park; Among the mountains of California; the Grand Canyon of the Colorado; Mammoth and Great Onyx caves; Mount Ktaadn in Maine; Winter sports among the mountains, and Strolls upon our highest Eastern mountains.

A new edition of Motor vehicles and their engines by Fraser and Jones has been issued by the D. Van Nostrand Company. Many chapters have been rewritten and a number of descriptions of obsolete types of machinery eliminated. Smaller libraries having copies of the first edition might not be justified in buying this newer one, but libraries having a technical section will probably find use for this volume.

A volume of writing, Poems from the North woods; Log cabin philosophy, by E. F. Hayward, carries the tang of the woods and the song of birds for those who love the "silent places." Mr Zimmerman of Winnetka is publisher.

Department of School Libraries

Educational Exhibit

State teachers college, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

One of the features of the Southeastern Missouri teachers association was the educational exhibit, which was held in the library of the State teachers college, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

This exhibit was planned by the library force of the college and worked out in detail with the co-operation of the faculty of the training school and the several teachers of the college whose work was represented.

The plan of the exhibit was not to show work that had been done by the students, but rather to make suggestions as to the most up-to-date methods of teaching. Practically every department and phase of school work was represented by presenting in a concrete form the best books, illustrated editions, magazines, maps, pictures and other visual material for supplementing the textbook.

Most teachers are interested from necessity in those things that can be gotten for little or no money. With this in mind, special emphasis was placed on the public documents for small libraries and the pamphlet exhibit. In this, there was an embarrassment of riches, which made it advisable to select the best and to suggest that more could be had for the asking. Enough commercial exhibits, which can be obtained free of charge, with their accompanying descriptive literature, were shown to suggest their value to teachers.

A splendid assortment of Copley prints recommended for schools, a collection of pictures from the Art Appreciation Co., with other pictures and suggestions for art work in schools, added much to the artistic side of the display.

A Meissner piano, a victrola, and a graphonola, with records suitable for schools, was another interesting feature of the exhibit.

Aside from the display, much material which would be of interest and value to the teachers had been collected and was

placed in a convenient place for free distribution.

While an exhibit of this kind entailed hours of extra work, it was well worth all the trouble, for from it, many visiting teachers saw something that was of vital importance to them, something they could carry back to their schools and put into actual practice.

Library Roundtable

The first library round table in connection with the Northwest Ohio teachers' association was held at the association's meeting in Toledo, October 27. A joint session of library and English teachers followed a luncheon and reception at the City building of the Woman's club. At the invitation of Miss Barbara Grace Spayd, chairman of the English teachers' round table, Miss Martha Pritchard presented the subject, Why have a school library, and Mr Hirshberg told of the service the State library could extend to schools, after which various high school libraries were visited.

M. A. NEWBERRY, Chairman,
Library round table.

Suggestive Hints

The Wisconsin Reading Circle Annual for 1922-23 has added to its usual material an alphabetical index of the books noted in the different lists. This feature should prove a great aid in handling the material.

Kern county free library, Bakersfield, Cal., has issued a series of attractive "home reading" leaflets, one for each of the school grades and also lists of newer books recommended by Miss Wilhelmina Harper, children's librarian.

More than 1400 school libraries have been established in Virginia within the past four and a half years. These are \$40 libraries: \$15 is appropriated by local school boards, \$15 raised by local communities, and \$10 awarded by the State board of education.

A novel method employed to arouse the interest of school children of Tacoma, Washington, in Children's Book Week was carried out thru the coöperation of the *Tacoma News Tribune* and the Public library.

For several weeks preceding Book Week, the newspaper carried a graded list of book titles supplied by the Public library. Each day after the list was published, the paper printed a picture illustrating one of the titles. Children sending in correct titles of these illustrations, chosen from the booklist, were awarded prizes of books.

This contest resulted not only in stimulating interest in Children's Book Week but sent many children to the library for volumes in which the list had aroused interest, and others came for books they had always meant to read but had never gotten around to borrowing until the list stimulated desire to the point of action.

George H. Locke, librarian of the Public library, Toronto, Canada, was the guest of the Michigan State teachers' association the last of October. There were 1400 teachers at the sectional meeting at Cadillac and nearly 4000 at the meeting in Grand Rapids.

While Mr Locke, for many years a well known member in educational ranks, still holds his interest in formal education, the value of the library as an educational institution always has its place in his talks to teachers.

Mr Locke also appeared before other Michigan audiences, in Jackson, Saginaw, Cheboygan and Detroit, where he presented the interests of educational activities to about 15,000 persons in all.

A descriptive booklet issued by the Lincoln School of Teachers' college contains a short chapter on the library which will prove of interest to children's librarians as well as school librarians. This describes the inter-relation between the work of the various classes and the reference section of the library as carried out in this model school.

News From the Field

East

Minnie T. Stickney, Pratt '16, has been appointed classifier at the Public library of Bridgeport, Conn.

Miss Elisabeth Eggert, Drexel '05, has been appointed head of the catalog department of the Public library of Bridgeport, Conn.

Mrs Mabel Frothingham Ball, Pratt '99, has been made assistant librarian of the American Academy of arts and sciences, Boston, Mass.

Ground was broken for the new library at Boston college on the last day of October. The library is to be a three story building of the Gothic type.

Joseph T. Woodward, librarian of the Maine state library from 1868-1872, died at his home in West Sidney, Maine, April 26, at the age of 84.

Anna Sweester, Simmons '18, was married on September 9 to Francis J. Kunzelman. Mr and Mrs Kunzelman are living at 2 Rockaway Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Beginning in November, the Bangor public library opened its reference room and circulating desk on Sunday afternoons. The children's room is closed on Sundays, but pupils of high school age may use this special Sunday privilege.

Miss Bessie Weymouth, formerly of the Public library, Lynn, Mass., has succeeded Miss Florence Kimball as cataloger in the library of the Massachusetts Agricultural college. Miss Katherine Powell, formerly of the Jones public library, Amherst, Mass., has assumed charge of the division library at Stockbridge Hall.

The Farlow botanical library, considered one of the most valuable collections of books dealing with cryptogamic botany in the world, has become the property of Harvard university. Quarters have been provided for it which comply with conditions of gift contained in the will of Prof William G. Farlow, a graduate of Harvard, class of '66, and

associated with the Department of botany, from 1874 to the time of his death in 1919.

To those of us who grow impatient at the slow progress in the library field, the sixty-eighth annual report of the City library of Manchester, N. H., brings a measure of comfort. In completing her 20 years of service, F. Mabel Winchell, librarian, reviews the changes that have come during her administration.

When she entered the library, the books were housed in an old-fashioned, ecclesiastical type of building whose dim religious light may have been restful to the nerves but certainly was harmful to the eyesight. Children were frowned upon as persons who really ought to be kept out of the library; there was nothing which, even by courtesy, could be called a reference collection; most of the government documents were housed in inaccessible places, and both magazines and newspapers were taboo.

Today, housed in a modern building where light and ventilation are excellent, where children are welcomed, 3000 carefully selected reference books aid students; over 400 current magazines and newspapers are housed in the periodical room; government documents are made accessible thru proper shelving and indexing.

Public gatherings in the library were unheard of a score of years ago, but the new building invites the free use of its convenient hall and five club rooms. That this is appreciated is attested by the fact that nearly 4000 persons attended various club gatherings, while over 6000 visited the library during the time of special exhibits.

Another library report making a review covering the past 20 years is that of the City library association of Springfield, Mass. In this, Hiller C. Wellman, the librarian, describes the little old brick building that housed the main library 20 years ago and the two branches consisting of a small store, open three days a week and a basement room in a church, open twice a week. The circulation of books at the latter

place was little over 4600v. annually, where now it has more than a quarter of a million volumes. Today, there are four active branches, and deposits of books are available in 429 factories, stores, institutions, rest-rooms, fire engine houses and similar places, but to a great measure, in school rooms.

During the past 20 years, altho 104,000v. have been worn out or withdrawn, the collection of books has increased from 109,000v. to almost 300,000v., while the circulation of a little over a quarter of a million has increased five fold.

These reminiscences would be incomplete without noting that the children's department, consisting of a small table and book case in a corner of the delivery room of the old main library, has grown until both the main library and each branch devote special rooms to children, with a staff of trained assistants for their service.

The 4000v. taken annually by teachers for their classes in 1901, now number more than 41,000. Picture collections, music, local historical collections and provision of up-to-date technical books are new features within the past years, for any collections on these subjects the library contained 20 years ago were so small as to be negligible.

Central Atlantic

Elizabeth Nott, Simmons '20, has joined the cataloging staff of Columbia university.

Lawrence H. Schmehl has been made assistant law librarian in the Columbia University Law library.

Nathalie D. Smith, Pratt '14, has been made secretary of the firm of Ames, Emerich & Co., 111 Broadway, New York.

Virginia Frost, Simmons '20, has been appointed librarian of the Bloomingdale hospital, at White Plains, New York.

The Free library of Kittanning, Pa., was thrown open to the public on November 15. Miss Grace Hamilton is the librarian.

Edna Winn, Simmons '06, has accepted a position as cataloger with the En-

gineering Societies library in New York City.

Evelyn M. Boyle, Pratt '22, has been made second assistant, department of public documents, Free library of Philadelphia.

Miss Harriette Easby, for 22 years connected with the Richmond Hill library, Queensboro, N. Y., died suddenly, October 9.

Miss May Massee, for 11 years editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, has resigned to become director of Children's Book Publishing for Doubleday, Page & Company, New York.

Estelle L. Liebmann, Pratt '16, has given up the librarianship of the Ronald Press and has opened an office for index and library service at 280 Broadway, New York.

Mrs Gladys Schummers Vonhold, Pratt '15, formerly head of the circulation department of the Binghamton public library, has taken the position of children's librarian at the Public library, Endicott, N. Y.

Paul M. Paine, librarian of the Syracuse public library, represented the American Library Association at the inauguration of Charles Wesley Flint as Chancellor of Syracuse university, November 7.

Elaborate and impressive ceremonies attended the laying of the cornerstone of the Cheney memorial library and historical rooms at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., on October 28. This splendid library is the gift of the late Charles A. Cheney whose will provided for its building and maintenance.

The public library of Saranac Lake, N. Y., is recipient of a gift of \$11,000, given by C. H. Ludington of the Curtis Publishing Company as a memorial to his wife. Of the total amount, \$1000 is to be used for the purchase of children's books and the remainder for construction of an addition to the present library.

The report of its first year of work has just been issued by the Public li-

brary of Greenville, Pa. The report gives a circulation of 39,311v., with barely 4000 books supplying this demand. The approximate population of Greenville is 8000, of whom 2606 are borrowers. During the year, 30 story hours have been held. The community doubted its need of a library a year ago, but this one year's service has proved its value to the entire population.

A special new reference room for students of the School of finance and commerce, University of Pennsylvania, was opened on November 12. This room at present seats 100 readers and will later provide for 150. On open shelves are to be found most of the reference books in commerce, economics, political science and sociology, together with books of required reading on these subjects.

Four reading rooms are now open to undergraduates at the central library and a fifth is already being planned.

The University of Delaware finished its campaign to raise \$300,000 for a memorial library in a way to cover itself with glory. Near the end of the campaign they were \$25,000 short of their goal, but last-minute subscriptions brought the total up to \$325,387. Dr Walter Hullihern, at the final meeting, expressed the feeling of all those present when he spoke of his thankfulness that Delaware had shown that it does not forget, and is putting this remembrance into a form destined to commemorate those who answered their country's call by a memorial that should be a living reminder to coming generations.

Mrs Mary T. Warren, librarian of the Carnegie public library of North Tonawanda, N. Y., died, September 8, 1922, from injuries received in an automobile accident which occurred September 6, near Batavia.

Mrs Warren began her work in North Tonawanda in 1898. At that time the library was in the school building and had some 5,000 volumes. Since then an attractive new building has been acquired and a collection of 20,000v. has

been built up with a circulation last year of 71,000v. and each year the library has become more necessary to the community life.

Suddenness and violence so ill accorded with Mrs Warren's life that her friends find it most difficult to adjust themselves to her loss, and appreciate the more her gentle presence and her quiet service.

Central

Bernice Langfitt, Pratt '22, has been made an assistant in the State library at Des Moines, Iowa.

Mary Nimms, Simmons '16, has resigned from the Cleveland public library to study for a year.

Mrs Grace H. Birdsall, Pratt '95, has become hospital librarian in the Lakeside hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Elizabeth C. Ronan, formerly with the Library commission of Indiana, has joined the staff of the Public library of Flint, Michigan.

Margaret Fullerton, Pratt '10, has taken the position of first assistant in the College for Women library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Nelle A. Olson, Pratt '14, formerly librarian of the Public library at International Falls, Minn., is now librarian of the Public library at Buhl, Minn.

Anna L. Le Crone, Pratt '95, formerly cataloger in the Public library at Harrisburg, Pa., has become cataloger in the State normal school at Oshkosh, Wis.

The laying of the cornerstone of the \$450,000 library of the Michigan Agricultural college on October 31 was attended by appropriate ceremony.

Harriet Goss left her position in November with the Adelbert College library, Cleveland, to become the librarian of Lake Erie college, Painesville, Ohio.

Miss Catherine Van Horn of the Carnegie library school, Pittsburgh, has recently become children's librarian at the Free public library of Decatur, Illinois.

Alice Williams, Western Reserve, for six years head of the Order department resigned to become librarian at Jacksonville, Ill. Constance R. S. Ewing, Pratt, '19, has been appointed to succeed Miss Williams.

Lelia B. Wilcox, Illinois '13-14, has resigned her position as branch librarian in Gary, Indiana, to become assistant librarian of the Fort Wayne and Allen County public library, Indiana.

Miss Winifred Wennerstrum, head librarian of the Public library, Warren county, Illinois, has resigned to accept a position with the Indiana library commission.

One library book for every two people in the state is the record of Iowa libraries. Approximately 1,200,000 books are listed by the free libraries as compared with Iowa's 2,404,021 population.

Miss Anna L. Holding, some time ago librarian of the Brumback library, Van Wert, Ohio for several years, died at St. Davids, Pa., September 22, after a long illness.

Anne Peterson, assistant librarian of the Public library, Virginia, Minnesota, was married, October 15, to Charles Swanson of Duluth, a member of the County engineers' staff, with headquarters at Duluth.

Miss Anna Smith, librarian of the Public library of Pekin, Illinois, in a paper read before the local Rotary club at a recent meeting, mentioned that the past year's circulation has been 42,000v. among a membership of 4200 persons.

Mary A. Nichols, Illinois '15-'16, until recently librarian of the Union county library, LaGrande, Oregon, was married to Ernest G. Woodward, September 19, at Vancouver, Wash. Mr and Mrs Woodward will live in Seattle.

The resignation of Mrs Frances Kendall Byers, librarian of the library system of East Chicago, Ind., will take effect on December 1. Mrs Byers has been with the East Chicago system since

its organization but is leaving to take an extended European trip.

The Adelbert College library, Cleveland, Ohio, has received by bequest from the estate of Professor Lemul S. Potwin, a fund of \$12,600, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books. It is expected that this fund, with the help of other gifts, will soon be increased to a total of \$15,000.

Miss Emma Levin, librarian of Logan branch, Chicago public library, died on October 3. Miss Levin had been a member of the staff for 13 years, advancing steadily thru various grades of service to first rank among branch librarians.

Charles H. Brown, formerly of the John Crerar library, Chicago, later with the Brooklyn public library, and for the past three years with the United States Naval library at Washington, will take up his duties as librarian of Iowa State college at Ames, beginning December 1.

Miss Blanche Topping, librarian of the Hoyt library of Saginaw, Mich., has asked any of the townspeople having copies of family genealogies to place these in the library. A number of volumes have already been collected and it is hoped to gather a worth-while collection of local genealogies by this method.

The forty-seventh annual report of the Public library of Toledo, Ohio, records a circulation of 1,103,371v.; a total registration of 69,333 borrowers; number of volumes on the shelves, 153,000. There were 470 meetings held in the buildings of the system during the year. There was a story hour attendance of 20,224. Receipts from the city for the year were \$114,226; from Trust funds, \$2404; total expenditures, \$119,813.

Mrs Minna C. Budlong, formerly secretary of the North Dakota Library commission, has been installed as minister of the People's church of Kalamazoo, Mich. Mrs Budlong has been acting as substitute for her daughter, Rev. Julia M. Budlong who has been pastor of the People's church but who

has been incapacitated by illness for the past two years. This call to the church to succeed her daughter is the result of Mrs Budlong's work during these two years.

Work on the new library building of the University of Minnesota is progressing rapidly. The concrete work of the sub-basement, basement and first floor is practically complete and there is a fair prospect that work on the walls may continue thruout the winter. The building contract, aggregating about \$1,300,000 is considerably below the first estimate. It is said to be the largest building contract ever let by the State of Minnesota for a state building with the single exception of the new capitol.

South

Russell Edwards, Illinois '08-09, has resigned as head of the circulation department, University of Oklahoma library.

Miss Lucia F. Powell, for some time children's librarian in the Public library, Dallas, Texas, has become librarian of Wichita Falls, Texas.

The municipal library of Shreveport, La., now under construction, is to be named the Shreve memorial library in honor of Capt Henry M. Shreve, government engineer, founder of Shreveport.

Charleston, West Virginia, is trying to raise \$100,000 by popular subscription in order to meet the terms of Col A. E. Humphreys' offer to contribute the same amount toward a library for Charleston if the people of the town will duplicate the offer.

The unique distinction of being the first person to "fly" to a library meeting probably belongs to J. E. Kirkham of Library Bureau, Birmingham, Ala., who, with L. W. Josselyn, director of the Birmingham public library, journeyed by air to Signal Mountain, Tenn., to attend a meeting of librarians from the South-eastern states, November 2-4.

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Miss Betsy T. Wiley, librarian of the Public library, Dallas, Texas, resigned her position and was married, October 14, to E. H. Lingo. Mrs Lingo has been engaged in library work in Dallas for the last 14 years and since 1916 has had charge of the Public library. Miss Cleora Clanton was elected acting librarian to serve until the office is permanently filled.

Miss Ruth Willard was married, September 3, to Willis B. Kyle. Miss Willard had various library experiences before giving up her work, having been connected with Grinnell college, the Iowa Library commission, the Minneapolis public library and the Western Reserve library school. For two years past, she has been branch librarian at Kansas City, Mo.

George Grey Barnard's statue of Lincoln presented by Mr and Mrs Isaac B. Bernheim to Louisville and the state of Kentucky and placed on the grounds of the Louisville free public library, was unveiled on October 26.

The annual report of the Public library of Chattanooga, Tennessee, records a circulation of 211,811v. in a population of 117,919 of which 20,571 are registered borrowers; number of volumes on the shelves, 62,296, 8652 of which were added during the year. Number in library service, 20; number of agencies, 55. The income for the year, \$26,646, with expenditures of \$27,427.

Miss Margaret S. Dunlap who has been librarian for many years, has been largely incapacitated by ill health for the past year and Miss Nora Crimmins has been acting librarian in the absence of Miss Dunlap.

West

Drusilla Rutherford, Simmons spec., '19-'20 has joined the cataloging staff of the Denver public library.

Sarah Findley, Simmons '14, has accepted a position at the State Teachers college, Kearney, Nebraska.

Pacific Coast

Miss Minnie J. White, Riverside '22, has been appointed to a position in the Fresno county library.

Helen Clark, Simmons '17, was married June 14 to Harold R. Brock of Pendleton, Oregon.

Stockton, Cal., has a new library building under construction as a part of its community center.

Miss Bertha Hole, Riverside '22, has been employed as assistant in the Corona public library.

Miss Beryl Lewis, Riverside '22, has been employed as assistant in the Pomona public library.

Helen Donley, Washington '19, has returned to the circulation department of the Seattle public library after a year in the New York public library.

Constance R. S. Ewing, Pratt '19, formerly of the Albina branch of the Portland library association, has been made head of the order department in the same library.

Miss Katherine Louise Satchell, Riverside '20, since then employed on the staff of the Riverside public library, was married on November 4 to Harold Arthur Strong. They will make their home in Riverside.

Miss Julia Heath, Riverside '22, recently on the staff of the Pomona public library was married to Harry Zimmer on October 16. They will make their home at Anaheim, Cal.

Jessie M. Eastman, Washington '16, librarian of the Georgetown branch of the Seattle public library, has been appointed high school librarian of the Lincoln high school in Seattle.

Dorothy R. Grout, Washington '17, who has been in the Detroit public library for more than a year has returned to Seattle to become children's librarian at the Yesler branch.

An endowment of \$50,000 has been made for the new James Harmon Hoose library of philosophy in the University of Southern California, at Los Angeles.

Named after a former professor of philosophy, the new library aims to become a center of philosophical research in the Southwest and an additional sum

Just Issued

Books and thrift. By Ruth G. Nichols, Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago. Six copies, 25 cents (in stamps); 100, \$2.50; 500, \$9.00; 1000, \$17.00.

A revised edition of this short reading list prepared for distribution during Thrift Week, January 17-23, 1923. About 35 titles, grouped by subject and annotated. Eight pages, envelope-insert size.

A. L. A. reading course on business. By Ethel Cleland, Librarian, Business Branch, Indianapolis Public Library. Single copy 15 cents (in stamps); 6 for 25 cents; 100, \$2.50; 1000, \$20.00.

Outlines briefly a comprehensive course and selects books to be studied on general phases of the subject. The titles were chosen largely on the recommendation of the departments of commerce and administration of the leading universities. A 12-page booklet.

Others of this series are **A. L. A. reading course on accounting** (100 copies, \$1.75), and **A. L. A. reading course on journalism** (100 copies, \$1.00).

U. S. Government documents (federal, state and city). J. I. Wyer. Single copy 25 cents (in stamps); in lots of 25 or more, 10 cents each.

Revised edition of **A. L. A. manual of library economy**, chapter 23, and **Handbook of Government documents** now combined in one pamphlet.



78 East Washington Street, Chicago

American Library Association

of \$10,000 is immediately available for purchases in this field.

The deed to Normal Hill has been received by the Los Angeles public library, the old buildings on the hill are now in process of demolition, and the ground will be cleared by the first of the year. Mr Goodhue of New York and Mr Winslow of Los Angeles are the architects. They are both at work in Los Angeles on the plans for the new building, according to a letter received from Everett R. Perry, librarian of the Los Angeles public library.

The annual report of the Public library, Alhambra, Cal., shows a circulation of 130,547v.; 1,663 new borrowers registered, about 48 per cent of the population. Books on the shelves, 25,679.

Several excellent art exhibits were held during the year and a series of lectures on literature and art was given in the spring. The annual wild flower exhibit was unusually successful. A lecture on birds of this region given under the auspices of the Los Angeles Audubon society attracted general interest.

The annual report of the Public library of Pomona, Cal., contains the following significant statement:

New books have cost so much that instead of trying to buy enough duplicates of the latest sensation to satisfy the readers of advertising matter, we have turned our attention to making known some older books of merit. In this effort, we have received valued aid from a long-time friend of the library. She has prepared notices, brief but intriguing, to display with the books. We have been pleased with the results from these silent advisers. We find, too, that recent entertaining memoirs have aroused interest in older volumes of history and biography.

The report of the Berkeley public library for 1921-22 shows a circulation of 503,006v. for home use and 27,016 active registered borrowers. The circulation of books has more than doubled in the last eight years and the net total of borrowers has almost trebled in the same period.

As result of an active campaign among civic organizations, the City council was persuaded to establish a special tax of five cents on the \$100 of assessed valuation for a fund to be used for an addition to the main library building and for branch buildings. This tax will produce about \$32,000 a year and will probably be continued for several years.

Total receipts for the year amounted to \$64,442. Of this amount, \$5597 went into the Library building fund, and the remainder into the Library fund proper. Total expenditures were \$61,928, divided as follows: Books, periodicals and binding, \$14,908; salaries (including janitors and pages), \$35,322; purchase of sites, \$3000, and \$8696 for miscellaneous operating expenses.

Canada

A library for the exclusive use of boys and girls has been opened in Toronto. This special building has been justified by 500,000 books borrowed by children in 1921.

Foreign

An interesting and informative article on the Guildhall library in London was given in *Christian Science Monitor*, November 22. Commendation is made of the manner of service by the staff.

Lilli Lampe, Pratt '11, formerly of the staff of the Public library in Bergen, Norway, has been made head of the cataloging department of the library of the Bureau International du Travail, Geneva, Switzerland.

Position open—Applications for librarianship of the Warren County public library are invited to be sent to L. E. Robinson, secretary of the library, Monmouth, Illinois.

Wanted—Assistant librarian in State Teachers college. Salary for 11 months, \$1600 to \$1750, depending on training. Library graduate with degree desired at once or not later than January 2. Address C. E. Allen, president, Valley City, N. D.

